PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTER OF power. "But where do we find where the Ureater mas published By THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTER OF power. "But where do we find where the Ureater mas produce said, Upon this earth, which I deliver over to thee, two

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BRITISH AND PORBION ANTI-SEA CONVENTION.

SITTINGS OF TUESDAY.

CONVENTION, JONE 16TH, 1840.

Birney, Esq., and J. Crewdson, Esq., adres vations to the Convention, on the order propriety of their proceedings, which were given in the most friendly spirit, and received with all that cordial and brotherly feeling which generally marks the discussions. ions of the meeting, and preserves them from those un-seemly and stickling disputations which often disturb other large and popular assemblies.

The Secretary then read the minutes of

The Secretary having announced that the business of the day would be the discussion of French slavery to read the caedentials of the French dele

J. Turnbull, Esq., then rose to bring before the Con-J. Turnbull, Esq., then rose to bring before the vention, the subject of French Slavery. He said, the subject of abolition had been much discussed of late confidence. It is an incontrovertible tutth! The universe in France, and had been repeatedly before the years in France, and had been repeatedly before the property of the propert pointed, which recommended gradual emancipation, on a plan somewhat analagous to that of the English apprenplan somewhat analogous to that of the Linguista principle of slave management being vested in the Government, the produce of the slave labor forming a fund, out of which slaves were to purchase their freedom. by compensating the planters. Under this. their freedom, by compensating the planters. Under this system the negroes could not be emancipated during the present generation. The King of the French had lateretaries of the convention, and warmly entering into their objects, promised to establish a Colonial Slave Commission to investigate the subject. (Hear, and cheers.)-Mr. Turnbuil then entered into a great variety of minute statistical statements and calculations, of which we cannot give a succinct account, as he read them from written pupers in a very rapid and somewhat indistinct the French colonies the successful experiment of our slave emancipation had been exhibite

Dr. Bowring then introduced the French deputies. who were received with loud cheers. M. D'Isambert and his colleagues, he said had honorably distinguished for the abolition of slavery in the British dependencies themselves in the French Legislature by their efforts on existed in equal force in the colonies of their neighbehalf of liberty generally, and also the abolition of slavery in particular, (Cheers.) There was also here Monsieur Cremieux, a distinguished French Barrister, who, though an Israelite, had defended the protestants of

the most cordial cheering, which having courteously ac- should knowledged, he proceeded to address the Convention in the proper form of an address to the French French his knowledge of English not being sufficiently correct to enable him to speak it publicly. His speech was exceedingly eloquent, delivered with warmth and energy, and with a peculiar rapidity and fervid fluency of utterance, which characterizes the French style of oratory. To those who understood the language the effect of his eloquence was often striking, and at times his manner, and look, and tone were so expressive that those not [Cheers]—and if they could get that they might easily the had also told. so fortunate seemed almost by intuition to comprehend his meaning through that universal medium-the language of the heart and feeling. As he finished every passage Dr. Bowring translated it to the convention.

M. Cremieux, the president of the Jewish Consistory of Paris, then rose and addressed the convention in French, which was afterwards trans-tated by Dr. Bowring. He said—In rising to ad-

speak to you in French. The translation which Dr. Bowring will give you of my address will adorn it with such irresistable power of proclaiming its objects nobly and in the face of the world—objects the most liberal and most worthy of the enligtened age that has approved and adopted them-a spirit of association, which laws, I am sorry to say, prohibit, to the sorrow and despair of all those generous men who in France call loud-ly for the abolition of such restrictive enactments. (Cheers,) I feel so overpowered to think that an Israelite should appear in this assembly, where he has been received with so much favor, to demand, with an enthusiasm, equal to yours, the abolition of slavery. Gentlewe should envy to England, if the Glory of England at this great work, in demanding complete equality for Ire-

abolish human sacrifices, and to turn away with horror from the shedding of human blood in their religious ceremonies; and yet at this moment in the East-in those very countries in which their religion, the basis of every other, was first proclaimed—a horrible calumny, resuscitated Christians, here is a Jew who demands for the blacks the complete abolition of slavery. His enthusiasm is equal to yours, and his words have been listened to by you with the most truthful sympathy. (Cheers.) Besides is there a cause more worthy of public favor. When God received the first west indicated the statement of the technique is an early and colonies. It was true a number of slaves from the French colonies had found their way to the British could not help protesting against the praise of those who waded through slaughter to bad eminence. Such men in the semilitary plory of their country, but, in the statement of his excellent friend. So far as he had been able to collect the numbers, there could not be more than the first west times to the decrease of population in the French West Indian colonies. It was true a number of slaves from the Greatest three colonies had found their way to the British colonies, but not so many as would probably appear by the statement of his excellent friend. So far as he had been able to collect the numbers, there could not be more than the first west times to the decrease of population in the French West Indian colonies. It was true a number of slaves from the decrease of population in the French West Indian colonies. It was true a number of slaves from the decrease of population in the French West Indian colonies.

races of men shall exist at the same time; the one absolute master, because it has a white skin, the other a slave and obedient, because it has a black one. Two classes of the same creature shall be spread over the world, the one bodies; but umong you the one class shall cast the other's fetters, and shall sell their brethren in the public martion. Persecutors are ever facile in arguments to give a color to their oppression. Hear, hear.] The blacks, say they are of a degraded nature; their degenerate race can never be raised to an equality with us—[Hear, cannot understand liberty. A maxim as arj—tuey counce understand regery. A maxim as se as it is immoral. It is clavery which degrades hu in nature, because liberty is its law—its patrimony.— need of keeping the blacks in a state of degradation, o ns vice: it is not vice that is the cause of servi-Would you wish an historical example in proof of this? Look at the country of the arts, of civilization, of letters. Look at Greece. [Cheers.] Oh, how noble, how grand was she in her sacred times of liberty!— Say; Gentlemen, can you recognize in the Greek slave the descendant of Leonidas or Pericles. [Loud cheers.] Abolish slavery—proclaim equality; it is a noble and glorious mission. This glory—this mission—henceforth belongs to the alliance of two great nations, who long divided by war, are now united in the cause of the civilization of the world. With what eclat, gentlemen. will the words of England and of France be received by the nations of the world! [Hear, hear.] How sublimely have they been already re-echoed from that very continent of America where so many private interests op generous hearts attend only to the sacred interests of hu manity! See with what transport their representatives unite themselves in this hall to their brethren of Enggland and France! Yes, we shall attain this glorious

ance to my sentiments in such an assembly as the present. I shall dwell with delight on the recollection; for present generation. The King of the French had late ent. I shall dwell with delight on the recollection; for ly given an audience to Mr. Tredgold, one of the Sec. life will acquire, in my own eyes, more consistence and more real importance than it has ever hitherto nos

object by our holy alliance, [Cheers.] I say not this from vanity, but from a just and her.

will of France and England, proclaiming the abolition

of human slavery, what power could oppose an obstacle

Here, gentlemen, I pause. I will not trespass further upon your attention you have so kindly extended to me; and I shall ever consider as the happiest day of my existence that in which I have been permitted to give utter-

it to the Convention.

Mr. Justice Jeremy said, that now that the subject of tone. The effect was, that the emancipation of the French slavery, or rather slavery in the West India col-French negroes might safely take place, and would onies, was before the meeting, he proposed to address a French negroes might safely take place, and would probably not long, seriously be obstructed, when so near few words to them on the subject; and from having held office for some time in colonies formerly French, he had been closely connected with them, and was perfectly well acquainted with their laws and regulations, and he had no hesitation in saying that every reason which existed

Mr. O'Connell then rose and said, the kind indulgence he had experienced yesterday was an imperative reason why he should trespass as shortly on the attention of the ao, though an Israelite, had derenued the person of an address to the French Convention as the duty he had to perform would permit. to consider forgive all the rest, [Hear, hear.] He had also told them that the French government had framed the most salutary regulations respecting the treatment of the ne-groes, and there was a fable of Æsop which showed what that amounted to; for when the wolves were appointed protectors of the lambs, although the most saluta ry rules were framed the wolves ate them. [Hear, hear.] And this must really be the case with all regulations put dress you, permit me to say, that I do not regret that I into the hands of the slaveholders. It was employing two speak to you in French. The translation which Dr. Bowring will give you of my address will adorn it with not a little pleased with the speech of his friend the lear-Howing will give you of my address will adolf it wants, submitted to you by that skilful interpreter, my observations will be more favorably received. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I cannot express to you, gentlemen, the emotions which I feel a business to you, gentlemen, the emotions which I feel a business to you, gentlemen, the emotions which I feel a business to you, gentlemen, the emotions which I feel a business to you, gentlemen, the emotions which I feel a business to you. this moment—the most overpowering feelings penetrate my heart, and entirely overcome me. First, I feel the most profound admiration for those English customs and manners which have given to the spirit of association ly once. (Hear, hear.) But he was proud of the cause of that unanimity, which was in their vote for the eman-cipation of the Hebrews. He thought also he was doing the House of Commons but justice to say that if the Hebrews had urgently pressed the measure of their own emancipation. it would have been given to them by the House of Commons by overwhelming majorities, and he thought the noble lords (as they called them) in another place would find themselves embarrassed by re-peated refusals to confirm the opinion of the House of Commons, He thought it was the apathy of the Hebrew people of England that kept them in the inferior asm, equal to yours, the aboutton of stavery. Gentleman, all liberties are united, acd all persecutions hold together. Persecute, and you will make slaves; proclaim the quality of all, and you create citizens. (Cheers.) It is thus that your O'Connell—(Loud cheers.)—whom in the eye of the law. (Cheers.) His honorable and learned friend had adverted to the horrible murder at Dathis moment was not amalgamated with that of France in mascus, and the calumnies on the Jewish people in conete equality for Ire-principles of hu-but it was horrible to think that persecution should have land, proclaimed at the same time the principles of harmanity and justice, and has rendered for the future all persecutions impossible against men who conquered equality for themselves. Gentleman, I feel great pleasure in joining this convention, because I am a descendant of those Hebrews who were first to proclaim the abolition of those Hebrews who were first to proclaim the abolition of slavery; and I this day, only repeat what the Jews have always admitted in principle. always admitted in principle.

What emotions must I not experience in coming here to join my voice to those which are raised to demand the abolistic. He could say on behalf of the British Governsither. dion of slavery; and permit me, gentlemen, to say without digressing from the subject that the Jews were the first to for the Jews, but an atrocious murder was committed; and the worst consequence of the persecution of the innocent Jews was that in in the mean time the real murderer had escaped. (Hear, hear.) It was not foreign to their purpose to speak of this subject, for wherever humanity was outraged there were sufferers whom that from the barbarian ages of the West, accuses them of shedding Christian blood as a matter of religious duty, to moisten the unleavened bread of the Passover. It is true, gentleman; and I take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging it, that in this country—civilized England—the nation, the press, the Government, have shown themselves indignant at this base calumny—Loud cheers) they would do all. Without it, if they did every thing else, they would do nothing. He would now just advert to and I perceive, from the approbation which you now manifest, that you repudiate it with the contempt it depopulation. He would first take the Martinique. It was zerves. Yes, persecution engendered slavery. Yes, all persecutions are skin to one another; and this was well understood by that venerable Bishop Gregoire, who, his voice in favor of the emancipation their freedom, than from any legal recognition of itof the blacks, at the same time demanded the emancipation of the Jews. Well, gentleman, in this assembly of force to the West Indies to reconquer slavery, and com-

tain fort, which they defended until a French batallion had made a breach, and when they entered the negroes

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1840.

shall be called the class of the oppressors, and the other the class of the oppressed. All shall possess the same life, and the same breath of life shall animate your left to themselves than by any regulations we could possess. left to themselves than by any regulations we could pos-sibly make. [Hear, hear.] Then said Mr. O'Connell, At America tremble in her iniquity when these facts come kets as brute beasts! (Cheers.) Gentleman, the sta-very of man by man, is a perpetual crime against hu-manity. (Loud cheers.) Cast far from you those ab-ward accusations which would degrade one part of crea-tion. Persecutors are ever fettile in arguments to give a ton. The number of the state of the Christian assembly to listen to. The number of deaths opulation increased about 15 per cent. every ten years reland 8 1-2; but in this place there was a decrease of

> of females 24.432; of marriages none of births 1,001: of deaths 2,359, being a decrease of 1,358. Being on the whole of these colonies a total of males 134,238; of

emalese 120,700; of marriages 77; of births 5,458 of 7,462; and of decrease in population 2,004. [Hear. The French nation were a great nation—great in arts and in literature. The French people were naturally a proud people—we perhaps thought them little vain also— [Laughter]—but they had much to be proud of. [Hear.] He wished to place these facts in the presence of the them the disgrace of continuing this system, and to call ry which they cherished to excess, and still more in the name of human nature and humanity, to terminate a civilized people, (Loud cheers.) He would not trespass much longer on their time, but he could not help remarking that the increase of the free population in these colonies in one year was 835; and this was still more markable, because there was not a child of a black wo man in that increase; and this showed what the increase ould really be, were all ina state of freedom, in the num bers of human beings enjoying life and liberyt--of heirs to the same eternal redemption, who might do honor to mankind, and to the glory of God. (Hear, hear.) Here was a picture. Look on this side of it and on that, as it was now exhibited, in the face of Europe, by Mr. Knibb, when speaking of the effects of emancipe tion in Jamaica. Did they hear that only half of th population labored now-that women do not labo Who was it that protected them from the toils of labor, which the women of this country from poverty chase food, Look, said Mr. O'Connell, at the er pated negro man. He scorned to let his wife, or sister or daughter work-[Cheers]—thus reading a lesson to white men and to civilized Europe. He works himself but leaves his wife at home; and degraded by such occupations. Glory be to the character of the emancipated slave. [Cheers.] Oh, let France hear of this fact—no crime had followed emancipation no riot, no disturbance—The pen of calumny itself ha not dared to charge them with a single outrage. The the negro, when he was emancipated. Did he take it up and say, "My day is come, and now you snall endure what you have inflicted?" Cheers.] No. He cast a generous and Christian oblivion over the crimes of white men, and stood emancipated, respecting the female sex and with his soul free from the slightest taint of blood.—

Loud cheering.] It was most consolatory to them even to him, the humblest of them all, to witness this result. What had they not been threatened with? Oh! [it was said] don't emancipate the negro; he will violate curely in our beds. But it was now only they slept in safety. He challenged the enemies of negro eman cipation to point out to him a single instance of outrage The imports of Jamaica were equal to what they were previous to emancipation. What, then was the use o France continuing in slavery? [Hear, hear,] Let her listen to this. Did it not prove that the French planter would be as safe as the English-that there would be n insurrection, no outrage—that property would be as safe as it now was, if she granted emancipation to her slaves? (Cheers. He said this not from any selfish motive. he consequence of emancipation was greater com fort to the negro and greater security to the planter.—
(Hear,hear.) He wished that we had more sugar, bu weet as it was, it was sweeter still to reflect that if the negro did not make sugar for another it was because he nade something better for himself: but though this country required a greater supply, they would not consent to take that supply from the slave-owner, or to be the consumers of slave produce. (Cheers.) It would be a monstrous anomaly if they did. We should have given twenty millions for the purpose of encouraging other miscreants in the slave-trade. It could not be done.— (Hear, hear.) But this was the proper moment for France to act. Let her emancipate her negroes and then we would take French grown snow. It would open an other market for the produce of their colonies the mo-ment they emancipated their slaves. But so long as they sowed injustice they must reap its bitter fruit, though the moment they took the position of justice and humanity they would participate in its blessings, (Hear.)—
He had not intended to have trespassed so long upon their time, having risen simply to bring before them the state of slavery in the French Colonies. He thought that if they could but convince France they had made out their case, she would speedily join them and co-operate in the cause of humanity, and thus they would have gained another great and mighty nation to assist the cause. The slave-trade never could be abolished so long as slavery existed—[Cheers]—human cupidity would break through every law—they would abolish the slave-trade not by combinations among themselves, by excluding one and taking in another, but by combinations of nations, such as France. It was this alone that could abolish the horbefore the combined majesty of the British and French nations, uniting in the great name of humanity, and combining for the liberation of the human race. The

owing resolution.-"That an address from this convention be transmitte to the French people earnestly impressing upon them the impolicy of any longer tolerating the existence of slavery in their colonies; and that the following person form a committee to prepare such address-M. Isambert Alexander, Turnbull, Josiah Foster, and Dr. Bowring with the mover and seconder.

Mr. Turnbull said, with reference to the diminution opulation in the colonies which had been alluded to, he ought it right to state that several thousands had made

their escape since the passing of the Act of emancipation of the Lucia and other islands. Mr. Scoble said he deeply regretted circumstances ha prevented his being among them before that day, and still tures. Although he had no doubt his friend was generally correct in the picture he had drawn, he felt compela cause more worthy of public favor. When God ereated the first man and woman, after he had laid the foundation of a future society, in these words, "increase and multiply," he said to man, displaying the whole na- displaying the whole na- displaying the whole na- displaying the whole na- lift they went into Syria, Arabia, or Egypt, in the des-

THE PHILANTHROPIST, ture before him, "This is thy patrimony—this is thy men, were unwilling again to submit to slavery, and, as long period of time—it must be between fifteen or twen-kingdom; earth, and all its animals, are submitted to thy freemen should do, they defended themselves to the last. The statement that had been referred to, abundantly proved the melancholy fact that, notwithstanding dantly proved the melancholy fact that, notwithstanding the imputed consideration for the French slaves since 1830, and the frequent increase of their numbers, diminution was rapidly going on. He would allude to another fact, namely: The increase in the slave-trade.—
There was an evidence to prove that a considerable number was introduced in 1828, and had been subsequently, so that he ventured to assert that the number introduced O'Comell, with reference to the slaves of Martinique, who he said never enjoyed freedom before they passed from the dominion of France to Great Britain; but they had previously emancipated Guadaloupe, and St. Domings had emancipated herself. A great deal had been said with reference to the mildness of Code Noir. In some points it was favorable to the slave, but on the whole it was a horrible and bloody code. It gave excess-

scheme of emancipation which appeared to have gained favor in the eyes of the French people, on which, as an English abolitionist, he felt it his duty to put the brand of condemnation. (Hear, hear.) That scheme did not recognise the principle of immediate and entire emancipation; but there was another point of it to which emancipation; but there was anomaly that he gave his most unqualified condemnation, namely, that which related to compensation. (Hear, hear,) He regretted much to find that it was proposed to give the colorestion for the liberation of the slaves, but it most solemnly protested against the one feature of it, namely, that the slave population were to be called on to be called on to bear either the whole or part of this expense. Forbid it, humanity!—forbid it, justice!—forbid it, the glory and honor of the French nation! [Cheers.] Whatever was done with the question of compensation, let not the legro pay a single sous for it. [Hear, hear.] He asked for the French slave that which they had demanded for their own—complete, immediate, and unconditional emarcipation. He demanded it for the sake of humanity, of the principles of natural justice, and, above all, for the sake of those principles which they all more or less recognised—the principles of their holy religion. [Cheers.] He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

In answer to a question from a delegate.

Ir. SCOBLE rose again, and explained his statem that St. Domingo had emancipated herself. He wished it b be understood that he did not for a moment apologise for the use of force, for he was persuaded there was no power so effective as moral power. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried

Slavery in the Colonies of Holland and Swe-Mr. W. ALEXANDER.-Little was known in England of the state, the prospects, or the amount of slavery in the Dutch colonies; it was only known, and that not to all, that slavery existed to a considerable amount in one colony, Surinam, and that it existed in a peculiarly severe manner. The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society determined to obtain information upon the subject, and within the last three months they had deputed him and Mr. James Whitehorn to proceed to Holland for that They labored under considerable difficulties because, in the first place, they were unacquainted with the language of the people amongst whom they were to make inquiries; and those persons were very little, if at all, acquainted with the subject upon which they wished to obtain information, and the subject itself created very little interest. Their first stay was in the city of Amsterinformation even of the number of slaves in the Dutch colonies, but by the kindness and assistance of the only friend resident in Holland, they arrived at something like a close approximation to the truth at last. They were inwas about 50000; but from more recent information, upon which he had every reason to rely, they amounted to 60-000 or 70,000. No doubt the truth was known to the Dutch Government, and he trusted some of their friends would arrive at the real truth. It was still more difficult to obtain the number of those in slavery in the other West India clonies of Holland, but it was probable that the whole number might be from 100,000 to 120,000. It was a most interesting inquiry to enter upon, to know what were the actual circumstances of that large slave population; upon that point he was obliged to confine himself to that in the island of Surinam. One of the most striking circumstances respecting that colony was, that it was generally understood that the average decrease of the large slave population; upon the duty and advantages of seeking its immediate abolition."

Committee to prepare the address—G. W. Alexander, slave population was not less than five per cent. per annum. (Hear.) A very small portion of that decrease might be attributed to running away; but, from good au-(Hear.) A very small portion of that decrease thority, he was assured that it was an extremely small portion; heither could the colonists say that the slave-trade had been recently abolished there. He found, from the business which had called them together. He was nquiries, that ten years ago the number of male and feyears; and they remained so. The immense decrease was to be mainly attributed to the essential murderous was to be mainly attributed to the essential murderous presuming that the resolution was all right, he had only nature of the system pursued in the slave cultivation of the system pursued in the slave cultivation of the attention of the Convention to that with which it The excessive labor during that period was of such a nature, that he human being could endure it without shortening his existence. (Hear.) Another circumstance was, the treament suffered by the females while placed in a situation which required the utmost attention, and to the large number of children who died in early youth, doubtess from the want of that care which a mother only could supply. He regretted that they had been unable to obtain information respecting the means used for coercion in the colony, for no doubt they would do much towards astening the abolition of slavery, if they could have an

exact account of all punishments, such as used to be kept in the English colonies. It was, however, known that the whip was used to both males and females; and he was informed that no slave in the colony was allowed to wear shoes; he only mentioned that in order to show the tate of degradation in which the slave was kept. Lately there had been some ameliorations made in his condition.

They were no longer to be separated from those whom hey considered as their wives. But with respect to mar-iage, it was hardly known—it would be sufficient for him to say, that in 1830, in a slave population of 50,000, there were only two marriages—there was no legal marriage for slaves in the colony, it was not recognised. Then, with regard to instruction, very little had been done—at least, if any, it was very little; and as regarded religion instruction, there had been a Moravian mission establish ed for a long period, but for 40 years after they were al-lowed to establish themselves, they had no opportunity of nunicating it. At the end of 100 years they communicating it. At the end of 100 years they had made some progress, but it was very little, for then they were allowed to visit only 14 out of 500 plantations. Lately there had been established at the Hague a Society for preaching the gospel amongst the slaves, and that Society had access to 100 plantations; but only monthly, and then great difficulties were thrown in their way with respect to their seeing the negro. Thus very little had been done for the population. In the Society to which he had alluded at the Hague, he was sorry to say there were some preceedings to which he could not lend his were some precedings to which he could not lend his sanction. Amongst their preachers they had eighteen slaves, many of themselves belonged to the colony, and were proprietors of slaves; and he was afraid that very little would be done to carry their object, and all other ministers of religion were prohibited from visiting the island. The people in Holland, especially in Amsterdam, were very far from being in a satisfactory state in respect to the abolition question. He had met with a very few in tances of cordial support in a population exceeding 200,000. He was most sorry to say also, that on the part of some ministers of religion there had been amost striking unwillingness to take any part in the good work. It was true the subject was perfectly new, and let them hope that when it became better known and more studied, their consciences would tell them what their duty was. The

strumentality a meeting was held, which was numerously attended. He addressed the meeting, and pointed out to them the very beneficial results which had followed the population increased about 15 per cent. every ten years, in Ireland 8 1-2; but in this place there was a decrease of 289. Thus all those who in a proper state of society will have been born and brought up, in the West Indian will have been born and brought up, in the British and Foreign Abolition Society of the orthogonal will have been born and brought up, in the British and Foreign Abolition Society of the profice of the french population, which salves in the British and Foreign Abolition Society of the orthogonal will have been born with the brought up, in the Mest Indian will have been born with the the t

that its sittings occurred once in five years, he thought call English feeling was immediately excited with relerence to slavery. He was present at the formation of an Anti-Slavery Society, and he had the positive promise of Professor—that the question should immediately be brought before the Diet, and he had very good reason to believe that the Crown Prince was decidedly favorable to be a control of the Crown Prince was decidedly favorable to be a control of the Crown Prince was decidedly favorable to be a control of the Crown Prince was decidedly favorable to be a control of the Crown Prince was decidedly favorab

have. Believing that the blessing of God would continue self the case of a Mohammedan Governor, who, of 70 children, had lost 69; and the result of such occurrences ency expressed by some of their members. He firmly be-lieved that the period was fast hastening when slavery ness be the result. Then pure morality, and that religion in which they all believe, which is the root and foundation of their proceedings, should be no longer tarnished by the

had disgraced it. (Hear, hear.) Captain Moorsom, R.N., of Birmingham, then rose t propose the next resolution, which was as follows:-"That a committee be appointed to prepare a report

stain of cruel and inhuman slavery which for centuries

Esq., the Rev. John Keep, and James Whitehorne, Esq.
That resolution had grown out of the one that had been moved by Mr. Alexander, and it appeared also to pers before the members of the Convention as part of the business which had called them together. He was not aware whether it had been decided nale slaves was very nearly equal, as also those of younger things in detail as the subjects to which they applied occurred, or to take them as they had been put down; but presuming that the resolution was all right, he had only to move it. At the same time he thought it right to draw governments, endeavoring to influence others that tolerate either slavery or the slave trade." Supposing that subject would be before the meeting, and that an opportunity would be afforded of connecting the subject of the ers was properly exercised at Constantinople, something resolution with it, he should say nothing more than sim-

ply move the resolution. The Hon, Mr. Sprague, of the Massachusetts Legislature, seconded the resolution. It was with no small dif-fidence that he attempted to address an assembly like the present, especially after the talented gentlemen who had spoken from the United States. He felt that they had an interest in everything that concerned the abolition of slavery. The abolition of slavery in foreign countries must have a strong bearing upon every part of the United States. In America they look to the acts of both nations as an example of what they should do, and the eftions as an example of what they should do, and the effect of that example was unknown except to those who witnessed it. In America they were not situated like Great Britain, or France, or Holland. [Hear.] Those countries could buy their slaves and set them free, but in America that could not be done, as the National Government had no control in freeing the slave. Such was the situation of the United States. Those who were for the abolitition of slavery in the United States looked to the whole world to throw such an odiousness about it as to induce the slave owners to give up their slaves. Briin, he trusted, would exert her moral influence among the people of America, by her periodicals and her lit-erary works, and he felt confident if it did so, the time would soon come when slavery would be extinguished in

solution, which passed unanimously.

Mohammedan Slavery.

Dr. Bowring rose to call the attention of the Conven. ion to the state of slavery in Mohammedan countries-

His belief was, that much might be done, if the proper means were resorted to. When he was honored by a

indeed sook a lively interest in the matter. He then went ert, they would find many a patriarch, with his houses to Leyden, and among the few he saw there, he was most happy to say there was no difference of opinion whatever, as to what their duty was with respect to the abolition of est official situations in the East, there were many who slavery, and he begged permission to mention with every respect the name of Professor Tiedeman. They then proceeded to the Hague, and there, through the uniform kindness of a few ministers of religion, he had an opportunity of meeting about thirty persons of distinction to whom of meeting about thirty persons of distinction, to whom he had explained the principles and objects of the Society, and he fully believed that considerable good had been and Antioch, and Nazareth, and Alexandria, and Sychar, done. They then went to Rotterdam, and there found some very zealous friends of the cause of abolition. They consisted of the Episcopal minister, the Independent minister, and two Scotch ministers. Through their incharacter and conduct, that the Mohammedan oppression was not so severe upon the slave as that of the profes-sing Christian. [Cheers.] The law of the Koran recommended the slave to the humanity of the Mussulman abolition of slavery in the English colonies. After the meeting the Junior Scotch minister said he was very sorry the proceedings were over, because he would have had by him whom they called the Prophet. What he friends

from himself that great doubts existed as to the propriety of immediate emancipation; and he was extremely anxious that the public mind in Holland should be enlightened on the subject. Still he looked at that land with great this, because the slave was not supposed to have had the ed on the subject. Still he looked at that land with great hope, notwithstanding all he had said, and he had no doubt that many would be raised up to perfect the great work, as had been the case in England. That was all he had to say in regard to Holland. The Society was anxious to extend their inquiries into the slave system as related to Sweden. Within a few weeks after returning from Holland, knowing that the Diet was then sitting, and sanction nobler.

If they would allow him, he would refer to a beautiful

that that was a good opportunity for carrying out the objects of the Society, and immediately set out for Stockholm. Very little had been known with respect to the slaves supposed to be held under Sweden. It had generally been supposed that they amounted to between \$,000 the beneficent." [Cheers.] The story which every Moslaves supposed to be held under Sweden. It had generally been supposed that they amounted to between 8,000 that the general belief was that they amounted to from 2,000 to 3,000; but many people in Stockholm believed that there were no slaves at all in Bartholomew's Island; however, before he left, he had good reason to believe that the numbers were between 800 and 900. Of course his his master's resentment, he threw himself on his knees before him, and said, 'Paradise is for those who bridle their anger, and forgive men; Allah loveth who bridle their anger, and forgive men; Allah loveth the beneficent," [Cheers,] The story which every Moammedan child had heard from his youth was to the following effect:—"Hassan-ben-Ali had a slave, who three over him, at table, a dish boiling hot. Fearing his master's resentment, he three himself on his knees helder who had been all the property of the beneficent." the numbers were between 800 and 900. Of course, his their anger.' Hassan answered, 'I am not angry.' The statement showed that the question had excited very little attention in Sweden; but, upon his informing them of the objects of their Society, a great deal of what he might call English feeling was immediately excited with reference to slavery. He was present at the formation of an ence to slavery. He was present at the formation of an ence to slavery. The was present at the formation of an ence to slavery and ke had the restitive required.

their cause, so also was the Archbishop of Sweden.

There was, however, one peculiarity about the island, for, although nominally belonging to Sweden, it was the actual property of the King. The Diet, therefore, had no ment, the Scherit of Mehemit Ali was as black as a rapower in the matter, but, no doubt, if they were heartily engaged in the cause, and if they were willing to promote any plan for carrying out the principle of abolition—no any plan for carrying out the principle of abolition—and again and again and again the had seen in the East the black any plan for carrying out the principle of aboutton—no doubt that would have great effect upon the King's mind. The convention would readily apprehend that he had but very little information to give as to the condition of the slave, but, as in all other cases, they were exceedingly neglected. He could not boast much of his efforts, but still his humble oninion was, that those visits abroad had been any can hear rain on better than a white man can hear any can hear rain on better than a white man can hear any can hear rain on better than a white man can hear any can hear rain on better than a white man can hear any can hear rain on better than a white man can hear rain on better than a white man can hear the black man of the beautiful that he would have great any can hear rain on better than a white man can hear the black man of the beautiful that he would have great the black man of the black m his humble opinion was, that those visits abroad had been of very great good to the cause of abolition. He believed that the period was fast approaching when slavery would cease throughout the world. The exert one of the abolitionist would be converted by the slavery formed part litting is the world be converted by the slavery formed part litting is the world be converted by the slavery formed part litting is the world be converted by the slavery formed part litting is the slavery formed part litting cease throughout the world. In exertions of the about this providence in those countries where slavery formed part of the social organization, the Divine Being had tempercause had been by the glorious abolition of slavery in England. (Hear, hear.) A slave-holder told him that formerly they were afraid of the blacks, but now they were afraid of the whites, and good reason they would have. Believing that the blessing of Ged would continue. became a part of their household. [Cheers.] The slave there was not regarded as a degraded being, inasmuch as slavery was no impediment to his reaching the highes elevation. [Cheers,] He believed that threefourths of the Divan of Constantinople consisted of men stolen in their youths, and who were wholly unacquainted with their early history, the scenes of their childhood, or even the place of their birth. Such was the state of hings in the East; and very different, indeed, was the condition of the slave there from those who were dependent upon christian masters. But they must not supnose from what he had stated that the state of slavery was not deplorable in the East. It was the great imped iment to civilization, instruction, and civil liberty; and he believed it might be shown that the present condition of the Caliphat, whose race was run and its destinies accomplished, might be traced to the pollution, the degradation, the misery, and the ruin which the principles of slavery everywhere introduced. He had spoken of the weakness of the Caliphat, because he thought out of that weakness of the Camphai, because he inought out of that weakness a good opportunity was offered to them of doing great good in the Levant. [Cheers.] The Mohammedan influence, represented by the sword and the book, was passing away; the Christian powers were sovereigns of Constantinople and the Ottoman empire, and not the Sultan, and he trusted that some appeal would be made by that meeting, in order to show them the influence they possessed and exercised; and, if there was, he be-lieved that influence would be found not to have been exercised in vain. He was quite convinced that if, at the present moment, the influence of the Christian powmight be obtained. They were all interested that day in the statements of Monsieur Cremieux, an Israelite without guile—[Cheers]—but he felt bound to say that the persecution of the Jews at Damascus was far stronger han he had represented. He should, perhaps, bring the persecution home to their minds by relating a fact of which he was an eye witness, of what took place in the Holy Land. He was a visiter to the Governor of Na-bous, the capital of Samaria, the Sychem of the Old Testament, and the Lycar of the New-that spot upon which the Samaritans, (for there were still Samarita that country,) to the present hour, worshipped the God nothing of his early history; he had been stolen, proba-bly, by the Turkish officer who had sold him. His condition had nothing in it distressing, for the recollection of his friends and his family had passed away, and he had been received into the bosom of an opulent family. But no doubt many present would ask what reference this this demand for slaves probably led to the loss of children, and consequently to the misery which could be much better imagined than deacribed. Through the whole of Syria children were lost; their parents were robbed of them by one perfidious pirate or another, who sold them to slavery; and the Jews, the unfortunate Jews, were always branded with the name of the robbers.

When a child was lost in that country, it was immediately referred to some unhappy Jew. Christian and Mus-sulman both agreed that the Jew was the child-robber; and it was in consequence of those charges that the persecution of the Jews at Damascus had its origin. [Hear, hear, hear.] But then, what was to be done? hear, hear.] But then, what was to be done? Was such a state of things to continue in the Holy Land? Were those usages, which probably were in existence before the time of Abraham, never to be removed? Did it not become the Christian powers to do something to put an end to such abominations—something to elevate the tone of the Mohammedan mind—something to show that, in

the abolition of slavery, all nations and religions had a common interest, and were bound and determined to

unite in common co-operation for so holy a purposed

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CINCINNATI,

Tuesday Morning, August 18, 1840. REVIEW OF MR. RANKIN'S LETTER, Or Objections to the Support of a Pro-Slavery Ticket.

Having at last made room for ourselves, we shall proceed to examine the letter of the Rev. John Rankin, published in the Philanthropist of August 4th.

Mr. Rankin is distinguished for the inflexibility of his moral character, and his devotion to the anti-slavery cause. His mind operates generally with great steadiness and much caution. and his views on most subjects are clear. What he has written on the question of political action, we must receive as the last results of a careful examination controlled by honesty of purpose. His letter contains perhaps the pith of all the reasons that have been urged in behalf of the support of a slavery-ticket. Let us then with all deliberation and respect consider his argument.

A Wrong Position.

The first of his positions to be noticed is that, although the anti-slavery cause is of more importance than any now agitated, "it is not the only one that claims attention." Hence, "if two candidates are before the people, and neither of them be an abolitionist," he "will vote for the one that" he "believes upon the whole will do most for the country." We use now his own language, but this does not clearly exhibit his ground. He concedes that Harrison and the leaders of the whig party have committed themselves to the Slave-Power. Still, he will support them, for the reason just mentioned. His real position then, a position which he holds in common with the rest of Harrison abolitionists, is this .- If all the candidates of both parties are openly hostile to abolition, and formally pledged to the support of slavery, he will nevcrtheless vote for those who, "he believes upon the whole, will do most for the country."

We deem the position wrong for the follow-

1. It Involves a Contradiction. All true abolitionists, with Mr. Rankin believe, that the anti-slavery question is more important than any now agitated in politics. They are therefore bound in consistency and sound policy, to make it the test question. So long as they refrain from doing this, they say in effect that it is not of paramount importance, and pursue the very course calculated to confirm the public mind in this error. If it be indeed of more importance than any other political question, common sense dictates that those who so regard it, should vote for no one who is not sound in his opinions respecting it: for until they adopt this course, they will never induce for the evil itself and all its appendages. others to act aright. But, Mr. Rankin's position is a virtual postponement of this most important question, for the sake of what he believes upon the whole is the best for the counbe expected from a government, essentially vitiated in its policy, and acting in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of civil polity. Mr. Rankin will admit, that the great disturbing force in our government is, the Slave-Power; that the great fountain of political, and a principal source of moral, corruption in this nation, is Slavery. So long as this shall continue and illegitimates. Brothels are licensed all over the that shall rule, the evil that may be done by government independently of their influence, and Marriage is discouraged by rigid restrictions. So the good to be expected from an administration far have custom and law contributed to strip the under their control, will be comparatively insignificant .- so insignificant as to render a choice between candidates bound by their power, a matter of little moment. Besides, the simple fact, of competitors for office in a republic-founded on the principle of equality of rights-being pledged to slavery, a system intrenched on the ruins of all rights, creates a presumption against popular sin. The great object now is, to reform their moral and political integrity, which public sentiment, and repeal the laws which sancshould suffice to disqualify them in the estimation of real republicans for any office what- mony of none effect. Soon one of the two posoever. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Rankin, for the sake of a good, insignificant in itself, and scarcely to be expected from the action of of the rights of human nature. Great exciteofficers chosen on account of their defection ment rages. The multitude clamor against it. from correct principle, would postpone what he believes is the most important of political

tain a slavery ticket! 2. While Maintained, Slavery Cannot Be

Abolished 2. Were all abolitionists agreed in this position, so long as they should maintain it, slavery could not, by peaceful means, be abolished Slaveholders with one voice declare to the politician that, if none of the candidates claiming their suffrages be pro-slavery, they will vote for none. Abolitionists, on the contrary, are at pains to assure him in the language of Mr. Ran- so doing render yourself a partaker in their akin, that, if none of the candidates be an abolitionist, they will vote for that slaveholding or anti-abolition man, who, they "believe on the fornicator, that man pledged to maintain a crimiwhole will do most for the country." Now, as nal system, who on the whole would, in your Would they not be justly chargeable with viola- dence, or which may result from the passions the mere politician studies chiefly his own in- opinion. "do most for the country"? How long ting their plighted faith, with falsifying their of others called into play by them. terest, he of course will always make it his bu- before brothels would be put down, while you siness to gratify the slaveholder. Were the whole north thus abolitionized, a batch of southern aristocrats would still give us our presidents, honorable, while you and your moral reform United States. True, but it is a document more the passions of the rabble, and in effect been the aye, and our legislators too, until abolitionists should abandon this ground of Mr. Rankin, and resolve to vote for none but freemen. Let us press this consideration on the reader. The The slaveholder and the abolitionist are the antagonists in this great struggle. The former plants his foot on a rock, and declares, "I will never vote for an abolitionist." The latter ventures to say that he would prefer greatly not to vote for a slaveholder, but he will do it, if he can find none better. The slaveholder clearly makes slavery the test question-the paramount consideration. If so, what does the abolitionist? Make abolition paramount? No-he succumbs thus conceding by his vote, in fact, that slaveto the slaveholder, and votes for his candidate,

litionist under the banner of slavery, and

3. It Involves the Support of Slave-laws and Slave-Policy.

This leads us to say, that it is a position which, whether Mr. Rankin will or not, involves him in the support of slave-laws and slavepolicy. Let us try his principle in other pledged pro-slavery men. What is the duty of

system, and the policy of the government which its friendship to the license system-stigmatizes ridiculous for an eloquent advocate of reform, to be, the real character of the policy he recomtalk of the propriety of yielding support to that mends. drunkard, who, on the whole "would do most 4. It Necessarily Involves a Violation of Good for the country"? Do we not see that the government of such a community would be just as safe, so far as essentials were concerned, in the hands of one set of rum-drinkers and rum-patrons, as another? Could its policy be changed, would dram-shops be abolished, would distilleries be discouraged, so long as temperance men gave notice, that though they should prefer a sober man, yet they would vote for a drunkard or a rum-selling, rum-drinking advocate, if "upon the whole" they "believed he would do most for the country"?

The truth is, considering the relations of the government to the evil, after the question had been taken into politics, to vote for a drunkard, or a man pledged to maintain the whole system happiness." The adoption of this creed was a of intemperance, would be equivalent to voting sublime religious act. Publishing it to the stantly pressed by Harrison abolitionists, as if

Another case. (We dwell upon these illustrations, rather than merely glance at them, so that the mind may have a full conception of the absurdity, shall we call it? of the principle we try. Just as if any good of importance could are discussing. And we select cases not the

Let us suppose fornication is encouraged among us by law. Public provision is made for country, constituting a source of public revenue. crime of its odious aspects, and establish it as a popular thing, that the church has learned to tolerate it. Nay, it provides seats for the fornicator, and finds apologists for this gross offence against human nature, this desecration of God's temple. Moral reform commences its operations. Many hearts are taught to revolt at this tion crime, and make God's ordinance of matrilitical parties begins to denounce the movement as mischievous and illegal, a fanatical invasion The rival party finds it necessary to vindicate itself against the charge of-purity. Both parties questions, and, in derogation of its claims, sus- now risk their hopes of success chiefly on the strength of the evidences they may be able to present, that they harbor no design of reforming society, but are in favor of maintaining the old brothel-system. The candidates of both write letters, the orators of both make speeches, to prove, that they are enemies to moral reformand entirely in favor of supporting the present system of fornication.

bominations? How could you help it? Would you then plead, that it was best to support that continued voting for men, pledged to build them up? How long before marriage would be made bound to make it dishonorable?

ilization has pronounced it the great question of oath of allegiance to its principles, "appealing "The two last democratic legislatures in this to be a plan for securing slavery, by providing a fect the wickedness of their position, reveal in

Again we ask the question we so often have modern times. A world-movement is in pro- to the Supreme Ruler of the world for the recti- state have disgraced us. Democrats have taken standing army against slave-insurrections, and it makes every vote he casts count one for the sup- advantage in denouncing it. Its rival is equally dence of their disregard of those principles!— ing power and overreaching on the rights North will not go in docide servility. the badge of the slaveholder. They vie with each other in their concessions to the prejudice uous efforts to demonstrate their anti-abolition hostility. Their candidates are slaveholders, or an abolitionist in this case? What was the du-Here is a community, blasted by the curse ty of the moral reform, of the temperance advoof intemperance, rapidly driving headlong to cate, in the cases just supposed? Would Mr. perdition. Its laws encourage distilleries and Rankin have voted for the drunkard or fornicaicense dram-shops. Premiums are annually tor? Will he vote for the slaveholder? If he offered for the manufacture of the choicest li- will, then, in our opinion, he will vote directly quors. The entire policy of the government is for slavery in the District of Columbia, the in favor of drunkenness. A reforming move- slave-trade between the states, the extension of ment is set on foot. The wickedness and dread- the dominion of slavery by the admission of ful effects of intemperance, of the grog-shop Florida, and the entire pro-slavery policy of government; and indirectly give his sanction to the encourages the evil, are discussed and denoun- principle which lies at the basis of slavery, ced. Many are converted to the cause of tem- which is, that there is no right but that of brute side. perance, and they agree as to the duty of using force. Far be it from us to say, that Mr. Ranall their moral and political power to renovate kin would do such things intentionally; but such the commonwealth. The community is divided | would be the real nature of his action. He caninto two political parties. One of them perceiv- not help it. It is vain for an abolitionist to think ing that capital may be raised from the temper- of laying this question of abolition aside, (as ance movement, drags it into political takes up Mr. Slade fondly hoped he could,) when he the cause of drunkenness, and denounces the votes. Politicians have introduced it into polimeasures and advocates of reform. The other tics, and made hostility to it, a test-a necessary finds it necessary to show equal zeal. It avows | condition to office. By the leaders of both parties this has been done, so that the abolitionist its opponents as disturbers of the common peace who votes with either party in the presidential -pledges itself to uphold the rights of drunk- contest, cannot help voting in favor of slavery ards. Both parties demand a profession of hos- and against his own cause. It is a PLEDGED tility to temperance, as a condition to office. SLAVERY TICKET, which he supports. Now let us ask a few questions. Would it be Let us repeat again, that our confidence in the consistent for temperance men to give their votes | christian character of Mr. Rankin is undiminishto either of such parties? Would it not sound ed. We are now exposing what we believe to

Faith. people in countenancing slavery, and the whole nation in upholding slave-laws, have practically given the lie to their own professions. Their creed, put forth on the birth-day of the republic, in the sight of the world, under the solemn sand tions of an oath, when they called God to wit mong these are life, liberty and the pursuit of cause they have not yet seen it in power. Declaration up to this hour, their faith has been with my friend, and he is robbed in consequence. slavery in church or state, until we reduce it to brand of a Lie, upon its forehead. Hundreds But, is there no moral difference between the its proper grade-ranking it with the most de- of thousands of slaves have found refuge in the two acts? The act of robbing is wicked in it

every candidate for a federal office is, that he be fortune could be charged on me. Mr. Rankin, vital principles, to the steadfast, and perpetual Twolarge parties in the legislature, nearly balansupport of which, the nation is sworn. Only ced, are opposed to each other on the questionon this condition, will this nation confer office one, resolved to perpetuate, the other, to abolish upon him. Now we ask, do not the American slavery. Beside these there is a small party, with United States, under such circumstances, break this,-it holds that slavery ought to be abolishtheir faith to God and man,-violate the solemn ed immediately. It is an important moment. outh which consecrated them a nation? The With Mr. Rankin and his friends rests the depeople of Ohio, in the eighth article of their cision of the question. He sees, that if the bill constitution, after providing that no religious should be passed, so far from the hour of emantest shall be required as a qualification for effice, cipation being hastened, it would be retarded declare-"But religion, morality, and knowl- So much evil in his estimation will result from edge being essentially necessary to the good go- the operation of the bill should it become a law, vernment and happiness of mankind, schools that the legislature will finally be induced to reand the means of education shall forever be en- peal it in despair of accomplishing any thing. couraged by legislative provision, not inconsist. Under such views Mr. Rankin votes against the ent with the rights of conscience." They thus bill, which is the same in effect, as if he had pledge themselves to each other & to the world, joined the slavery party,—that is, the bill is dethat they will always countenance religion and feated. But, is there no difference between the morality, and encourage the dissemination of act of voting on principle, and the act of joining knowledge by schools and other means of in- a slavery party against principle? struction. Now suppose with a few exceptions, every second year since the formation of their party, or in supporting a third ticket, votes aconstitution, they had elected as their governor, gainst it, and it is defeated. This is the same in We ask Mr. Rankin, -would you, could you a man notorious for his ignorance and his oppo- effect as if he had voted with the Van Buren support such men for office? Would you not by sition to the spread of knowledge, religion and party. But, is it the same in fact? Is there no morality-that they had chosen him for this ve- difference in the moral quality of the two acts? ry reason, in opposition to candidates, distin- We must carefully distinguish our own acts, guished for their devotion to universal education, performed under a sense of duty, from the efwhom for this very reason, they had rejected. fects which may follow, in the order of proviown declarations? We are aware it may be said, that the cases are not parallel. The Declaration of Independence is not the Constitution of the brethren should continue to put men in office, solemn, more sublime, more imperative in its ob- same as if they had themselves instigated the ligations. That document is an agreement, not mob. Candid men have not been convinced of Is slaveholding a less crime than intemper- between the citizens of the United States, as to the guilt of abolitionists by such reasoning: neiance or fornication? Mr. Rankin does not think the details of their government, but an agreeso. He believes that it is deeper in the dye of ment with the world and with the Supreme Ruits wickedness, and more ruinous in its conse- ler of the world, as to the principles by which refusal to vote or their voting a third ticket, sucquences, than either. Slaveholding and its ap- the American people bound themselves forever ceed in the contest. The question whether they pendages are upheld by laws, for many of which to be controlled, whatever form of government shall vote a third ticket is to be decided by high we are directly responsible, for the rest, indirect- they might adopt. Have they ever repealed this ly. The system stands on pillars, whose basis Declaration? They could not do it. The prin- effect it may have on the success of either party. is the whole Union. The policy of our nation- ciples therein recognized in regard to human al government, the black laws of the free states, rights are immutable, and everlasting in their and their constitutional responsibilities, all oper-obligation. Repeal it? Why, does not the drawn from a consideration of the strength and

asked; how long will it take to abolish slavery gress against it. Every where the public mind tude of their intentions"? And this it does, away the right of petition in Congress. They will again be met and baffled, no matter by what is agitated. In our own country it has been car- while every four years it confers its highest offiried into politics. One party finds a transient ces on the men, who can give the clearest evi-

Mr. Rankin, that it is identical with the position the President has exercised more power than and power which uphold slavery; in their assid- of the whole American people. An abolitionist, who votes for a candidate, set up because he is a slaveholder, or for one who electioneers for himself Such a power is dangerous to the nation. It is Rankin contents himself with a brief statement on the ground that he is favorable to the preten- unsafe to give it the growth of another four of his opinion. Let us also show our opinions. sions of slaveholders, friendly to slavery, or years. Continue the democratic party in power This party is composed of three classes of perthe multitude in falsifying the principles of the past, and what will they not be emboldened to Declaration of Independence. This is a hard do?" saying, but where is the flaw in our argument?

2. Another Unsound Position.

ticket, he does in effect vote for the former.

ceedingly few, or else too enslaved by their party to sunder the ties which bind them to it. good deal of inquiry, and find, that there are far good sense as well as candor. more democrats in our ranks, than we had supposed. In this county, a considerable portion of our number belongs to that party; and it is who would vote for Martin Van Buren. On the contrary, very many of the whig abolitionists in Cincinnati have resolved to subordinate their abolition to their party preferences. J. B. Abolitionists have always contended, that the Mahan, writing from Sardinia, Brown co., bears would bear these facts in mind. Invidious alludetrimental to their own influence. It becomes abolitionists to deal impartially with both parties. ness to the rectitude of their intentions, and hon. A remark of Mr. Mahan seems to explain this esty of their convictions, declares-"We hold difference in the strength of the party-at these truths to be self-evident, that all men are tachments of the two classes of abolitionists. created equal; that they are endowed by their The democrats have no hope of their party;

But, this assumption of Mr. Rankin is conworld, and appealing to God for their sincerity, they thought that, should Martin Van Buren they necessarily plighted their faith to God and succeed through our refusal to vote, we should man, that they would always within their em- be just as guilty of electing him as if we had pire, faithfully and fully carry out in practice voted for him. These is neither logic nor canthese grand principles. From the date of the dor in such a course. I refuse to go a journey grave from their oppression, and their blood is self, and would necessarily involve me in guilt. crying to God for vengeance on a pertured na- The act of refusing to journey with him, might tion. Nearly three millions of living vetims are be right or wrong, according to circumstances. er. An essential requisite in the character of it, in which case, no part of my friends's miseither an oppressor himself, or a pledged sup- residing in a slave-state, is elected to the legisnorter of oppression-in other words, that lature. A bill with most objectionable features he either practically or professionally falsify the is introduced for the gradual abolition of slavery. people, every time they elect a president of the Mr. Rankin at its head, differing from both in

The abolitionist refuses to vote for the

Abolitionists have been charged again and gain with the blame of all the mobs which have raged against them. Their course has excited ther will abolitionists think themselves guilty of electing Martin Van Buren, should he by their er considerations, than those which relate to the 3. The Argument from a Comparison of Parties.

Mr. Rankin relies much on the argument ate steadily in support of the evil. The whole whole nation once every year present itself be- depravity of the democratic, and the weakness

We charge upon the position, assumed by They have abolished the right of petition, and most of the monarchs of Europe. More corruptions seldom existed in any government .-

What to Fear from Democrats.

Let us see then what we have to fear from the

Do you not recollect the majorities by which Gen. Jackson went in? But what was the masouthern people in holding slaves, the northern similar testimony to the fidelity of democratic ab- jority of Van Buren? Why for a long while ahead. A very strong opposition continually bition of the slave power, and how deeply the will take in good part our attempt to throw the nation; and, in its attacks on the thing he always neglects, when discoursing so now writhing in the deadly grasp of their pow- There might be good and sufficient reasons for right of petition, it has awakened the fears of the eloquently on this peculiarity of his party; and American people, and enlisted the sympathy of that is, to tell his readers, that his famous admany, otherwise indifferent, in behalf of the vocates of the right of petition in Congress, do anti-slavery cause. So far from having put it with great fear and trembling, and are enddown free discussion on the slavery question, it less in their accompanying disclaimers of hahas rather forced it, as a measure of defence on tred to slavery or friendship to abolition. One the part of those who would have been silent of the chief reasons urged by them is, that had it been less vindictive and violent .- the course they recommend would in fact secure Last congress it gave rise to a most protracted the object of the slaveholder, by stilling the discussion on the subject, a discussion that could anti-slavery agitation at the north. Scarcely hardly have taken place under the system of any in Congress have had the magnanimity to quiet management recommended by Henry come out openly, and, without but or if, plant Clay. Much reflection has led us to the contheir foot on the sole ground of right, and declusion, that there is nothing in the present power clare a trespass on the right of petition, treason of the party to excite the alarm of abolitionists. against the constitution and against human na-Its capabilities for mischief are diminished .- ture. We confess our souls have been filled with Its impotence on this question during the loathing, when reading of the tame opposition of last congress was more and more manifest .- a majority of whig members in Congress to the

the question, only 27 supporting and 39 oppos- not slaves-men who feel that they have souls, tions introduced by Mr. Flood, and backed by represented by men, who while they vote brought forward by Mr. Fisher, met with no bet- the rights of the slave? These dough-faces

have bid abolitionists defiance in the very administration it may be seconded. There is a of the people during the past twelve years. The Argument from the Comparative Weakness and More Favorable Composition of the Whig Party.

As to the comparative weakness and more fa-

vorable composition of the whig party, Mr.

unfriendly to movements against it, joins with after what they have done during two years sons. First, the office seekers, demagogues and statesmen; who constitute the activity of the organ ization, and dictate its policy. Secondly, a major-This is a pretty fair specimen of the panic- ity of the mercantile and commercial classes Point it out, and we will confess we have done style in which some abolitionists are apt to the capitalists—the large manufacturers and injustice to our friend. Let us repeat again, we speak of the democratic party. Granting the farmers—those in fact who represent the moseparate the noble man, from this most base and representation to be just, still it furnishes no nied interests of the community. These comruinous position. We may be mistaken. We reason why we should vote for a slavery-ticket, pose the substance, the permanent element of do not wish to dogmatise. Our venerable friend if our argument concerning the moral quality the party, and prescribe its principles. Thirdhas grey hairs on his side; nevertheless, with of such voting be sound. But, the representa- ly, a class of independent, conservative men, some diffidence, we claim that truth is on our tion is not true in point of fact. We are now some attached from sympathy in opinion, some venturing on delicate ground. Some of our elinging to the party, because a minority seekfriends are so possessed with the devil of sus- ing power is apt to be more conciliatory, and Mr. Rankin savs, that he is at least as picion, that if an anti-slavery editor dare to be less openly corrupt than a majority in power. much bound to prevent the election of Martin impartial and correct exaggeration respecting This class had some influence before the whigs Van Buren as of General Harrison. If he stay either party, he is at once set down as a partisan were nationally organized. While they conaway from the polls or cast his vote for a this in disguise. We know however our own posi- stituted a kind of congregational party, in diftion, and shall not be driven from our duty, by ferent states they could pursue different poli-In the first place, the assumption reflects a fear that others will place us in a false posi- cies. In the northern states they could safely strongly upon democratic abolitionists. It tion. Some call us a Van Buren man, some, a venture to conciliate temperance men and aboliseems to take for granted that they are either ex- whig. Thank God, we are neither. We exer- tionists, and the chief exception to this rule so cise the right of a freeman in defining our own far as abolitionists were concerned, was seen in position, and if others choose to misinterpret it, the states bordering on the slave-states. Hence. This is a mistake. We have recently made a after all we have said, they will show a lack of the somewhat favorable action of the whig party in Massachusetts and New York, and its indifferent policy in Ohio and the other western states. In the western legislatures, with here Democratic party. It has been in power twelve and there an exception, it has been uniformly but just to say, that we have not yet found one, years, but so far from having as Mr. Rankin and openly hostile to us. The Black Law was says grown stronger during that time, it is a no- carried by the votes not only of democrats, but torious fact that for the last six years it has be- whigs. If its most ardent opposers were furnished by the whigs, so were its most eloquent and efficient defenders. In the various antiabolition resolves that have been passed, the whigs have borne their part extremely well .olitionists in that region. It would be well, if our the race was so even between him and his com- The truth is, Ohio adjoins a slave-state, and leading men, when discussing this question, petitor, that the people could not tell who was the party has been studious not to give the democrats a handle against it. In the other states sions to a particular party, are mischievous, and gathering strength from the democratic party mentioned, the action of the party has taken on itself, and from that large class of persons who rather a favorable complexion, because, in regard in ordinary times are never known as partisans, to the whole Union being a minority, it sought holds this party in check. As to its encroach- adherents, & because it was not yet nationally orments on the liberties of the people, they are no ganized & placed under the surveillance of the greater than would have been those of any par- South. The gag-resolves of Congress were ty in power. The majority in a republic is protested against, partly because the sentiment. Creator with certain unalienable rights; that a- the whigs do expect something from theirs, be- always disposed to the commission of acts of the party was not yet fettered by the slave which seem tyrannical to the minority, and in power, and partly, because these resolves were many cases, really are so. Its policy towards a part of the scheme of democratic tactics. In abolitionists, detestable as it has been, has the west, however, we again notice a differwrought them no harm. Better a palpable ence. The whig party in the west showed no than hidden devil. We should fear more from symptom of indignation at the denial of the the insidious advances of the slave power un- right of petition by the last Congress. Scarceder cover of a party rendered decent by a ly a whig press raised a note of protest. The consciousness of weakness, than from its di- Republican in this city, the Harrison organ, rect, flat-footed violence exerted through a par- spoke with much complacency of the act, and most agreeable to a refined taste, because we are broken. They have deceived the world, they My refusal is the same in effect, as if I had rob. ty confident in its power. The gross, absurd, great contempt of Mr. Slade's speech. As Mr. convinced that we shall never deal faithfully with have insulted God. Their republic bears the bed him, -that is, he is stripped of his property. outrageously proscriptive policy of the demo- Purdy of the Free Press insists strongly on the crats has served to show the country, to some fact, that the whig party has been strenuous in extent, the unscrupulous, self-aggrandizing am- maintaining the right of petition, we hope he virus of slavery has affected the vitals of some light upon the causes of it. There is one Let it not be forgotten that the atrocious res- encroachments of slave-holders, as, with hat in

olution abrogating the right of petition was pre- hand, bowing in all humility, they besought pared by a leading whig from a slave state, and the tyrants not to invade the right of petition. supported by all the slave-holding whig mem- at the same time however assuring them most bers, except four; and that the democratic dele- earnestly that no offence was meant against gation from the free states, amenable as it has slavery. We do not thank such persons for habitually been to the slave-interest, split upon their interference. We want men in Congress, ing the resolution. The same symptons of di- and will not permit them, any more than they vision were discovered in the last legislature of will suffer the rights of their constituents, to be this state. A bundle of anti-abolition resolu- shackled. And, what great matter is it, to be all his influence, failed by a tie vote, and a against abridgements of the right of petition. change of the vote of the mover himself from are eager to show their allegiance to the slavethe affirmative to the negative. Another batch holder by opposing every movement in favor of ter treatment: the party became ashamed of speak the truth when they say, that slave holthem, and they were recommitted never to ap- ders are only helping the abolitionists by their pear again. While the abolitionists therefore have violence. We know it. It is a good thing. nothing to hope from the democratic party, unless that if the free should do nothing for the slave. indeed a more striking revelation of the all-grasp- they should be compelled to suffer with him ing ambition of the slave power, they certainly It is better, while all redress is denied to this have not enough cause for apprehension to in- poor victim, that the right of petition and of disduce them to swerve from their anti-slavery prin- cussion should be trampled upon. It will serve ciples. "Well, but you forget the army bill of to identify our rights, and our interests with his. Mr. Poinsett." No, we do not. If this be We have less hope of a confirmed colonizationnot a slaveholding measure, it will never suc- ist, than a slaveholder. The former does more ceed in its present form, so antagonist is damage to the anti-slavery cause than the latter. it to the genius and interests and common sense And we confess we would rather have as our of the American people. If it be a slaveholding opponent in Congress a downright slavery man, project, it will succeed just as easily under a than one of your half-and-half, milk-and-water whig as democratic administration—for, as we gradualists. The consciences of these men you have proven again and again, the whig party has can scarcely ever reach, and they have just committed itself to the keeping of the slave pow- that kind of respectability and moderation, er. This power, however, formidable as it is, is which serves to give countenance to the wrong not invincible. It has been met in the case of the side, and make the "worse appear the better Texan project, and baffled, notwithstanding it reason." But the former, if invulnerable themwas aided by the administration. And, let but selves to conviction, by their violence and unthis scheme of Mr. Poinsett be demonstrated sophisticated absurdities, show off to great ef

thus convince others. ty -when a common nomination broke up northern sectionalism, and imposed the recessity of a common policy. Be it remembered, that the organization extended North and South; that a perfect union of men of like political sentiments in both was necessary to insure success; that the South for the last twenty years has ruled in all parties; that slaveholders into whatever association they come bring slavery with them, and make it the supreme consideration .-Bear in mind all this, and you will be prepared At first fearful of throwing off those who had been conciliated by favorable tokens, the whole party moved cautiously. While slavery was not condemned, neither was abolition denounced. In a little while, however, driven our opponents decrease. to disclose its true character by the repeated tors at Alexandria, of Ogden Hoffman at Fred- for either party? ericksburg, to the policy of the whig press to impose restraint on their leaders. The question now to be decided is, can aboli-

tionists reasonably expect more in behalf of no reason existed for discussion or decision .lowing reasons.

Their affinities even now are generally with which now glow in the breasts of abolitionthe slave-holder.

gather from the past action of the party, are of warm. Recent developments have produ-Slave Power; and of course can constitute no generous enthusiasm which now inflames and ers will be confirmed in their belief of the insin- ficiency of the abolition organization. ground for judging what will be the action of exalts your hearts, will gradually die out. Now, cerity of the whole body, and democrats may the party when all the circumstances are Now is the time to act. The nearer the time, urge with some show of reason, that Abolition

3. Since then, it has equalled the rival party intense the feeling, the more energetic will be of democracy. in open defection of principle on the slavery- the action. of fealty to the slaveholder, thus authorizing undervalued our sincerity. Once convince him us to infer, that the same power which impels that there is a band of freemen in the free states to the adoption of this policy now, being permanent in its character, will produce the same er than vote for a slave-holder-resolved at the result after the election.

from rebuking this policy, and has exerted no influence in restraining it. Therefore, we can expect nothing from its influence hereafter: for, the same reasons which now keep i silent, viz., the alleged greater depravity of the democratic party, and the importance of certain questions regarding the currency and public money, will continue to operate.

5. The party would be stronger immediately after than before its triumph; for multitudes always crowd to worship the rising sun. Therefore we can hope nothing from its weakness.

6. The same important political questions which now furnish a pretext for postponing the claims of the anti-slavery cause, and an apology for the service conduct of the whig leaders, cannot, as every man of sense knows, be settled for the next three or four years. Consequently during that time, they will furnish the same pretext, the same apology, for like postponement and conduct.

If such be the event, and we certainly have all the reasons that common sense can demand for predicting that it will be, what policy would Mr. Rankin and Mr. Blanchard and their friends then adopt? They would begin to think it high time to change the administration. They would talk of its awful corruptions-its growing power-its encroachments on the rights of the people-of the necessity of keeping the sea of power in motion-of the opposition-party being on the whole more favorable-(for of course, as a minority it would be pursuing for the time a very civil and moderate course-) and any way owing to its weakness, it could be more easily dislodged. So to work they would go, advising all good abolitionists to support the candidates of the minority, notwithstanding the overwhelming evidence that might be furnished in the sequel of its pro-slavery bondage .-Thus forever would they keep the nation writhing within the folds of the slave-power; and really think they were doing the country service, by changing one tool of slavery for another-by keeping up a rotation of candidates, always dictated to them by the slaveholder .-Our brethren must excuse us. For such low management, (we can find no better name for this policy,) we have no taste. Compare it with the course of action now advocated by so cant take any more of that." many abolitionists. We plant our foot on the ground, that no matter which of the present par- much by its connection with Harrisonism. The action of the democratic or whig party is con-

controlling element of its policy. Our prin-We come now to the time, when the whig ciple then is, a principle by which we party was formally organized as a national par- are willing to stand or fall, that we ought not to vote for any candidate for office. who is not openly hostile to the evil, and in favor of carrying out faithfully the principles of the Declaration of Independence. We care not what party may win or lose, in consequence of this determination, for no real good can be gained to the country till the government be rescued from the grasp of the slaveholder; and never will this be done, till the people of the North resolve not to vote for a slaveholder, or a man who will support or defend his practice; and to understand, what that common policy was .- this will never be, till abolitionists set the noble Call to mind too the composition of the whig example. Here is fair and open ground. On party, and you will see at once in the character it we stand above the low strife of parties. It and affinities of two of its classes the brings us into exalted association with the reasons why they should not feel very sen- fathers of our republic. It elevates our princisitive as to the adoption of a pro-slavery policy. ples above danger, and saves our character as anti-slavery men.

Few indeed we may now be; but, if there be half the principle and sagacity in this nation which is claimed for it, we must increase, and

One or two general remarks, and we shall charges of its opponents, in danger of losing conclude. It seems to us providential, that the the South, encouraged by certain indications in pro-slavery corruption of the whig party should Virginia, presuming that abolitionists on the have become manifest in time. For a period it whole were pretty generally committed, and was so cautious in movement. that abolitionists commanded by the Slave-Power,-the dema- were near being deceived, and were strongly gogues, office-seekers, and statesmen, come out tempted to become careless of their princiopenly and broadly against abolition, act on the ples; but the cloven foot was shown in season assumption that anti-abolition is a requisite to to prove to them the presence of a demon. office, and endeavor to supersede the demo- and admonish them to beware of an unclean eracy on its own ground-that of slavery .- party. And now in the name of common We refer now to the conduct of General Har- sense, we ask, what more reasons than they rison, of Daniel Webster and the whig sena- have, could they have, why they should not vote

There is a tide in the affairs of men which tain the free states, and to the unrebuked, open- ken at the flood doth lead to fortune. So said. mouthed anti-abolition policy of the whole par- old Shakspeare; and the wise man says, there ty in the South, &c. &c. These developments is a time for every thing. To have attempted imhave excited no displeasure, that we can see, in mediately after the last election, to enlist abolithe second class, the principal element of the tionists against a slavery ticket would have been party; nor has the conduct of the third class labor wasted. And why? Because no ticket was been such as became freemen, or was calculated before them-no important election was pending -no special acts of hostility to free principles were arousing indignation against both partiestheir cause from the whig party, in the event of Politicians themselves never think of organizing its success, than from the democratic? We till the time for action draws nigh. It has been answer no, and found our opinion on the fol- recommended to wait until after the coming contest and then organize! Where would be your 1. The two great classes which go to make forces? What your reasons? What would up the whig party have never, as such, shown remain to be done?-And where would be those any friendship for the rights of the slave .- feelings of patriotic indignation and grief ists? "Strike while the iron is hot."-2. The favorable indications which some This is good advice. We are all now a date anterior to its national organization, ced great excitement. A genuine anti-slavery while as yet it was an uncertain minority, be enthusiasm prevails in our ranks. And are we fore it was banded together in the support of a to let all this evaporate in idle talk and boastnomination, controlled by the South, and be- ful promises of what we will do at some future However, we may remark, that should the polifore it was placed under the surveillance of the period? Postpone action at this time, and the cv of Harrison Abolitionists prevail, slavehold-

Never let us forget, that the slaveholder has resolved to sacrifice all party attachments rathhazard of annihilating every existing political 4. The third class of the party has refrained party, to place the government in the hands of anti-slavery men, and from that moment he would read the doom of the curse that he cher-

POLITICIANS AND ABOLITION.

The whig press does not relish the independent action of Abolitionists. The Ohio Atlas. published at Elyria, edited by a clergyman, who calls himself an Abolitionist, but who has steadfastly shown a greater love for his party than the slave, has the following choice paragraph.

"Political Abolition. Third Party Organization. Political Party Tactics of their Press. It is due to ourselves and our readers, to say that the next number of the thropist which we received after expressing our dissent to the positions of B. F. respecting the ground taken by the Editor of that paper, overthrew all our good opinion of the good sense of the Editor. In short, he has lunged head and ears into the political campaign, and is lectioneering against General Harrison with a zeal perhaps even surpassing that of our friend Leavitt of th ipator, and in the abuse, as we must at present call it, and misrepresentations (doubtless unintentional) of certain prominent Whigs, he is laying himself fairly along side of Mr. Garrison of the Liberator. We say it not in anger, but in grief, that the Anti-Slavery press generally at this moment, is exhibiting the legitimate fruits of the recently promulgated doctrines of certain men who would mg them-running headlong the career party tactics of a degraded Locofoco press. The Philanropist, for example, has been occupying itself in the contemptible employment of manufacturing articles for the use of the Ohio Statesman! And it is done with a garbling disingenuousness which required no even to suit that paper and its allies.'

This editor with great gust quotes the letter of Mr. Rankin, in support of his views of abolition-duty. It is but just to ourselves to say that the gentleman has told a simple untruth. when he says that we are occupied in manufacturing articles for the Ohio Statesman. We were prepared for his abuse, and think nothing of it, but he must take back this saying of his, or justly incur the odium of a falsifier.

The next paragraph we shall quote is from the Xenia Free Press, another Harrison Abolition paper.

"Medical.-If Doctor Bailey deals out medicine "Meancai.—II DOCTOT Datiey deats out incurcine as profusely for the physical infirmities of his patients as for the political errors of his friends, he must make short work of them. Kill or cure must be his motto. For six weeks past he has lavished his political panacea upon us with the political panacea upon us with the control of th out stint. Week after week, it came in heavy doses. dose. It consists of some half dozen pills, some of them composed of extracts from old letters of Gen. Harrison, written between 1821 and 1838. They are of the same character with those that have already appeared in the Free Press. Doctor, do please change the medicine. I

Friend Purdy's abolition does not improve

letters we find quoted as containing excellent word in behalf of the slave.

The Urbana Citizen says-

"The Ohio Statesman, the official organ of the Loco-focos in Ohio, and the Philanthropist, the leading Aboli-tion paper in the State, are becoming very rabid in their pposition to Gen. Harrison, since the commencement of log-days. Have the Locofocos and the ultra Abolition ists of Ohio formed a coalition for the purpose of defeat-ing Old Tip in this State?—We ask for information— that's all."

And is that all? No. You intended to convey a false impression by that question, neighbor, or we are greatly mistaken. As for the Statesman we have no dealings with it-never you really so ignorant as to suspect such a coalition? O, shame!

The following is from the Hamilton Intelligencer, edited by an anti-slavery man.

"We would advise the Cincinnati Philanthropist for the sake of consistency, to put under its editorial head, something like this. 'For President of the U. S. Martin Van Buren—Sub-Treasury—Low Prices—a Standing Army in time of Peace—Blood Hounds in the service—Black laws—and Gag laws." Such would be the end of its operations, and it certainly would be but proper to

This is all humbuggery, friend. The Democratic papers are no less friendly. The Monroe (Mich.) Times, says-

"If the abolitionists are really honest in the course are pursuing, they certainly deserve credit at least for con-sistency; and so far we have not a word to say. If they cannot consistently with their professions support either of the nominated candidates, they ought by all means to seever our purpose now to enquire how far the abolitionists are acting in good faith in supporting a third candidate; and whether their whole movement is not in fact another of those cowardly tricks resorted to by the federal party, in order to deceive the people; whether it is not a game to pacify the southern "whigs," and make them believe that Gen. Harrison is in favor of the slaveholding interest."

And then he goes into an argument to show that this is the real scheme, concluding as fol-

"We may have under-rated the sincerity of the abolitionists in the course they are pursuing—if so, we beg their pardon; but we shall look for stronger demonstrations of their sincerity before we can be brought to the belief that they are honest in their movements. Their otes in November will be the strongest test."

The Louisville Advertiser also compliments the sincerity of Abolitionists.

"The Abolitionists had been made to believe that they yould find a faithful and efficient ally in the available and it would seem they cannot brook disappointment with composure. In New York, Ohio and Michigan, moveseparate organization. They denounce Mr. Van Buren, ut say an open enemy is preferable to a hollow-hearted

"We know not, however, what to make of the demo strations to which we allude. We cannot up less than suspect they are designed to deceive the people of the South—and that the Conventions proposed in New York, Ohio and Michigan will assemble, discuss the claims of the candidates, and break up without coming to any practical arrelation. They may threaten to abandon Harri-It should really rejoice independent Abolition

ists to be thus spoken evil of by heated partisans. To be praised by a hackneyed partypress would make me suspect my own sincerity. for a decision, the easier to decide. The more is only a device of the whigs for the overthrow We may as well in this connection copy a

remark made concerning Mr. Blanchard editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman.

"In conclusion, we will say-since brother Blanchard's rison, was made the occasion of our remarks—that it gives us sincere pleasure to find, as we do by a late Phi-

lanthropist, that our esteemed brother has somewhat changed his views since the recent disclosures. 'We are authorized to say,' says the Philanth that, in view of the late developments, and of the imminent danger to which abolition integrity is subjected by trong party feeling, Mr. B. would not feel warranted

ing such a letter now.' "Nor, we hope, in pursuing the course it advocates, for surely he could not feel warranted in *doing*, what he would not feel warranted in defending."

AMALGAMATION.

We charged upon Mr. Purdy of the Free Press, some time since, an intention to merge Abolitionism in Whigism. He repels the charge, saving-"His fears are groundless, as far as we are concerned, and we have not observed that disposition to merge Abolitionism in whigism which he sees."

We believe Friend Purdy is totally deceived. In the same number of his paper, commenting on a paragraph of ours relating to the Hamilton Convention, which concludes as follows-"Let us remember how much now depends on our fidelity to abolition principle," he says:

"And let all whose minds have not been so exclusi occupied with the wrongs of the slave as to lose sight of their own rights, consider how much depends upon their exertions. Let them remember that of the two great parties into which the nation is divided, the one in power is aiming at the concentration of all power in the hands of the Executive, and the subversion of the Constitutional rights of the free, while the other maintains these rights and endeavors to preserve the checks and balances of the Constitution. Let them reflect that by uniting with the latter they can preserve their own rights, while, by separate action they will lose them, without gaining any thing for the slave. In short, let them remember the fable of the dog that lost his piece of meat by grasping at its shadow,

If this is not a palpable recommendation to Abolitionists, to amalgamate with the whigh party, and identify the interests of their holy cause with its interests, then we can see noth ing. But this is not the worst. Does not the editor of the Free Press blush, to put his (whig) grievances in comparison with the wrongs o the slave? He will permit us to say, that we regard all this talk about the subversion of the rights of the free by the Executive, as mere stuff. We cannot remember the time, when in the estimation of one of the parties, the Executive of this nation has not been despotic, and imminent danger has not threatened the liberties of the people. It is an established practice with parties, to charge each other with the worst designs. Still, notwithstanding the terrible despotism, which during every four years since Washington's term, has brooded over this afflicted nation, we cannot see but, that the people are yet free, and likely to remain so, so far as the mere

its naked deformity the evil they advocate, and the measures of government—slavery will be the our friends Rankin and Blanchard. These same a despotism in our country, which continually think of this, and resolve to sacrifice a great the abolitionists in Cincinnati keep free labor threatens our liberties-we mean, the slave insentiments by several papers in the state, which | terest: There is no poetry in saying, that this from year's end to year's end, scarcely have a power has already struck down many of the most precious rights of the American citizen. It is a fact, that it has abrogated the right of petition. It is a fact, that it has annihilated freedom of debate in Congress. It is a fact, that it has destroyed freedom of speech and the press in the South. It is a fact, that it has likely, will be provided for a majority of them, taken away the right of locomotion from that class of American citizens who believe that slavery ought to be immediately abolished. It is a fact, that it deprives men of the right of holding the highest offices of the federal government, because of their anti-slavery principles. It is a have exchanged with it-never see it. Are fact, that it has so far encroached on the rights of the two great political parties at the North, as to make them slaves to its will. It is a fact, that it ordains in many cases the sale as slaves of men and women who are regarded as citizens in many of the free states. It is afact, that it has destroyed the right of private correspondence by establishing a villanous censorship over the post-office. It is a fact, that it has attempted to move northern legislatures to put down freedom of opinion by law. It is a fact, that it has excited mobs, pulled down presses, burnt houses, and taken life, in the free states. It is a fact, that it has taken away from us the enjoyment of a pure gospel and an unadulterated, unmutilated literature. It is a fact, that it has emasculated the statesmen and leading political men of the North. It is a fact, that in direct opposition to the intentions of the founders of this republic, it has extended its dominion vastly beyond its prescribed bounds, and in defiance of the spirit and principles of the federal constitution, exalted itself into the ruling element in our government. And it is a fact, that it is committing ceaseless robbery on nearly three millions of Americans, stripping them of all rights, cutting Of this week is made up of heavy mat-

> liberties-on the most precious rights of the nation. When Abolitionists can thus deceive certainly are under obligations to them for their themselves as to the comparative intensity and forbearance, as we are aware that we are crossdanger of the evils which beset the country, it is ing the track of many of them. Next week, time to be alarmed. The truth is, unless we we shall again publish a great many excellent can prevail on the people of the North to think communications, in favor of independent aboliless of their party and their party-grievances, tion-also as many as we have received against and more of the wrongs of the slave, and the it. And after that we shall try and make room dangerous power of slavery, we may as well for the crowd of communications on other bearrency, and the public treasure, as in the steady ed every week by the most valuable articles. advances of slaveholding domination. We con- In the long editorial we give to day, we fess. that however much we may respect the trust there will be found matter, not uninterest-

We hope independent abolitionists will note the hint in Mr. Purdy's article. What is it, in fact, but a recommendation to Harrison Abolitionists to turn out in numbers sufficient at the convention to do-what? To prevent the concandidate, and taking a stand equally inde pendent of the two parties. We hope they will be there, and discuss the matter fairly, for many of them we are sure will be convinced. We are not questioning their right, by any means. Only, we would take occasion from such a call. to urge upon all abolitionists who prize the independence of their cause, to be at their post,

STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, at a meeting of Cincinnati Abolitionists, Thursday evening, July 9th, were appointed a Committee to call a Convention of the lower counties of Ohio, and to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting. Having subsequently been solicited from different parts of the state, to extend the call so as to embrace the state, they concluded that, by so doing, they would meet the wishes of a majority of Ohio abolitionists, carry out the spirit of the resolutions which constituted them a committee, and pursue a course demanded by the exigencies of

They therefore invite all persons who hold the principles embodied in the second article of the Constitution of the Ohio anti-slavery society, to assemble in State-Convention, at Hamilton, Butler county, Tuesday, the first day of September, 1840, to consult on the political du-

Measures have been taken to obtain a large ttendance of delegates from all parts of the state, to secure a number of able and eloquen speakers, and to make the meeting interesting nd efficient.

G. BAILEY, A. HOPKINS, C. DONALDSON, JAS. C. LUDLOW.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION AT HAMII TON.

We request attention to the advertisement of the Committee, appointed to call a Convention

The strong desires of numerous friends in dif erent parts of the state, determined them after heir appointment, to call it as a state-convention of abolitionists.

Two weeks from to-day, the Convention will assemble. Speakers, eloquent and able have heen secured. We again say, let every part of the state be represented. Eastern abolitionists are regarding this movement with deep interest. Failure now would be discouraging to the friends ties may be in power, the slaveholderwill dictate Free Press also sustains itself by the letters of cerned. But, without figure of speech, there is our cause. We hope every abolitionist will

From Cincinnati we must send at least fifty

Abolitionists in this city, favorable to the object of the Convention, and resolved to attend, are requested to call immediately at the

office on Main street, and leave their NAMES, and PLACES OF RESIDENCE; us conveyances, it is free of charge. We do hope this will be strictly attended to.

Let no one think himself so unimportant that he may be dispensed with. Good men and true. we want at our convention, and none but suchbut by all means, let us have as many of these as possible.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

The Rev. T. E. Thomas purposes to attend he anniversary of the Green county anti-slavethe man needed at such meetings-firm, upright, prompt, and eloquent. We hope our Indiana friends will turn out en masse, and show a strong ful even to the printer.—ED. PHIL.

Our friend Bosworth will accept our thanks for his very kind and candid letter .-Still, while we admire the spirit which pervades this letter; we are constrained to differwith him as regards the sound policy for abolitionists. Our reasons have been and will be stated from time to time in the paper.

WORLD-CONVENTION.

We continue the republication of its proceedings, abridging the report, in many parts .-Next week we shall try to conclude it.

them off from all hope in this world, and as far ter. We were anxious to exhibit our chief line but one, for "all efforts" read active efforts, as it can, of all hope in the next. This is not objections to the course of Mr. Rankin and those mere declamation; it is glaring reality. And concurring with him, at one view. There is so vet. Mr. Purdy can really place our griev- little time that we must be allowed to crowd our fering, &c. ances under an administration which he thoughts upon the reader. Subscribers will thinks very wicked, in comparison with hardly require an apology, for dealing just now these tremendous encroachments on the so largely with the political aspects our of cause.

They see the necessity of it, we trust. We

give over all effort. It is folly to hope for the ings of our cause, which have been accumularedemption of the slave from the action of men, ting for a long time. We wish our paper was who can see as much danger in the policy of larger that we might quote from some of our the whig or democrat on the questions of cur- eastern cotemporaries, whose papers are enrich-

general character of such men, their influence, ing when considered under other than politin our estimation, serves only to impair the effical aspects.

CASH SYSTEM.

More than half of the three months' grace we allowed our subscribers has already elapsed .-Our receipts for the last four weeks have been tween this and the first of October, at which not have paid in advance will be cut off. We thought we would just give a hint to delinquents, for we have been compelled to use very black-looking paper for a few weeks past.

ONWARD! THE WATCHWORD.

The abolitionists in Portage co., have just ssued the following call, signed by 87 names. To the Friends of Human Rights in Portage co God hath said "that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people;" "that rulers should be just, ruling in the fear of God."

Believing this, and believing that the Almighty is pro-

voked, and we, as a people, made a reproach in the of a civilized world, by the manner in which our Renre sentatives in the councils of our National and State Legislatures have legislated for a portion of our citizens [for we claim that all the inhabitants of a community, born such, held together by, and acknowledging the prin ciples "that all men are created equally free and indepen lent" are such, by depriving them of all participation is the benefits of the common school system of education, the privilege of making oath in Courts of justice, of jury tri when liberty is at stake, and even of liberty itself. when no guilt is attached exept that they wear a skin shade darker [perhaps] than those who thus legislate. Feeling that all who exercise the elective franchise are sible to God and humanity for those outrages, un less all is done that can be to prevent their occurrence

and continuance.

We, the undersigned, earnestly invite such as believe that God hath made of one blood all nations of men,' and that we are brethren-and are desirous of having equal laws for all--and who will not, who dare not put the subject of the currency in competition with the in Rayenna, on Tuesday the 15th day of September. ties of anti-slavery men in regard to American ten o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the propri ety of putting in nomination such men to represent us, as, if elected, will strenuously labor for the repeal of all existing laws which make dist

> In the fifteenth congressional district a spirited call has also been published, in which the anti-slavery question is recognized as the paramount one, and evidences are presented of the pro-slavery corruption of both parties. It is signed by 73 names, and concludes as follows:

> The question to be decided is, whether we can sanction such sentiments and such policy, by voting for those who avow and uphold them? Can we vote for men who oppose our principles? We have settled this point for ourselves. We cannot do it. Nor do we see how you can do it, without most fatelly compromising your politi-cal and moral consistency. We cannot believe you will be thus recreant. We know you will not.

> We, therefore, most earnestly invite the voting abolitionist of this 15th congressional district, who are in favor of decided political action against slavery, to meet with us in CONVENTION, at AKRON, SUMMIT CO. on Tuesday the, 27th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of considering the exigencies of the anti-slavery cause; for nominating a candidate for Congress and devising such measures in reference to county tickets as may be judged proper.

DR. BAILEY-We often hear from anti-slavery lecturers that it is inconsistent for abolitionists to use the products of slave labor. Now I really wish to be consistent on this subject, as well as every other, and if any of the readers of every where, and operate most disastrously on your paper will tell me how to avoid the evil complained of, I will gladly do it. Do any of Hamilton?-En. Pair.

stores? Is there any place in, or about the city where molasses, sugar, coffee, and cotton goods may be obtained, that are not in whole or in part, the products of the unpaid toil of the slave?

[We are sorry to say none.—Ep. PHIL.]

INFORMATION REQUESTED. For the Philanthropist.

Highland co. O. August 1st 1840. MR. EDITOR .- Please suffer me through the Philanthropist, to make the following inqui-

Whether there is an old school regular Bantist minister in Ohio, who is a firm and publie abolitionist; if so, what is his name, and where he lives? For such a man I would very much like to hear from.

A Friend to the slave.

Friend Buffum sends us quite a long column of typographical errors. In justice to our printer we must say, that the hand writing was so minute, and in many places illegible, we wonder v society-and also, the Indiana Convention, he did not make a score more of blunders. As it Newport, August 24th. Mr. Thomas is just it is, eight of those marked as such, are exactly according to copy. We would just remind correspodents, that a merciful man should be merci-

Greensborough, 8 mo. 11, 1840.

DR. BAILEY: Dear Friend-1 exceedingly regret to find a large number of typographical errors in the "address to Friends," published in the Philanthropist of the 28th ult. Please to publish in the Philanthropist of next week the following catalogue of errors and much oblige thy friend. ARNOLD BUFFUM.

3d paragraph, 5th line, for "friends received" read friends secured. &c. 8th line, for "enslaved Americans," read enslaved Africans,-Last line but one, for "unprofitable steward"

read unprofitable servant. 4th paragraph, 19 and 20th lines, omit the words "in our country." Last line but one, for

"universally" read generally. 6th paragraph, 13th line, for "arising in almost" &c., read existing in almost, &c. Last

7th paragraph, first line, omit "then." Last but one, for "the oppressed" &c., read the suf-

8th paragraph, 18th line, omit "thus." first line, for "as this should be" read, could be thus, &c.

13th paragrph, 10th line, the quotation points should begin at "the needy. 18th paragraph, at the commencement omit 'Again'

19th, para. 6th line, for "the gloomy" read the most gloomy. Last line for "Regular Meeting 1831" read Yearly meeting 1837.

20th para. first line, for "that could thus" read that could then, &c. 6th line read an opportunity to plead the cause, &c. 29th para. 4th line from the end, for "spotless Paul" read Apostle Paul.

30th para. 2d line, for "stripes" read strifes. " last line omit "any." 33d " last line, for "benefits" read bene-

" 3d line, read had a member of the society of Friends, for its first presiding officer. 41st par. 6th line, for "may strangle" read

night strangle. 42d para. 1st and 2d lines, omit "one by themselves an abolition society, and that it is not proper for them," and read "The notion that Friends ought not to unite with people of other denominations".

Note.-Since the publication of the review n the Philanthropist, I learn, that the absurdities of the document are explained by the fact, meagre indeed. Only about six weeks intervene that a much loved member of the meeting for sufferings, some time since, submitted to that meeting a well written article, commending the anti-slavery cause, and condemning colonizationism in the strongest terms; the colonizationists opposed its adoption, and it was laid by; but now in the absence of that friend, on a religious visit, a colonizationist undertook the task of abridging, and amending the article; so that it is no wonder, that it came forth, "half Jew and half Ashdod." Still the idea is held out, that this strange thing, is from the pen of that dear good friend, who did write all that is good in it, but who never concocted, and connected such a mass of absurdities and contradictions.

OFA CARD.

MR. EDITOR,-I desire to make a short publication in e Philanthropist, which I would gladly have made in one of the political papers of the city, but they appear to he shut against me because I am not the friend and advocate of Slavery.

I was at Batavia in Clermont county on Thursday last, ne day on which the whigs, or friends of General Harison held their meeting there. It was the largest assembly of persons ever convened in Clermont; and for order, corum and correct behavior, was remarkable. The peakers were Messrs. Corwin, Schenck, and Southgate. I had placed myself in a situation where I might hear and nderstand every word spoken, Messrs, Corwin and Southgate made several allusions to myself, even calling me by name, as able to testify to the truth of their remarks. Being thus unexpectedly made to testify indirectly, I did hope that the courts y of the gentlemen or their friends, would have invited me to the stand, where I might speak for myself; but this was not done. I thought Mr. Corwin in many of his positions was mistaken as to facts, and false in his reasoning. In many others, I thought him correct and heartily agreed with him; -and so of Mr. Southgate. I was anxious under the circumstances, the public should hear my opinion also on the topics discussed, which were the currency, the sub-treasury law, the proposed militia law, and in a good degree the effect of the slave power and the operation of the slave system on the action of our Government, and the policy of the present Administration. I am still desirous of an opportunity to reply to those gentlemen, and will, if any portion of the citizens of Cincinnati, or elsewhere, desire it, attempt such reply, at such time and place as may suit their convenience. I should be glad if Mr. Corwin could be present, but as that cannot be expected on account of the many calls upon his time, Mr. Southgate, who is our neighbor, I hope can and will attend, should such an at-

Cincinnati, August 8, 1840.

Harrible.—The South Western Christian Advocate for March 21 1840,—published for the M. E. Church, at Nashville Tenn., defends the policy of hunting Seminole Indians with blood hounds, and adds,—"We have feared they might prove inefficient, but we have feared else." - Friend of Man.

XENTA, Aug. 3d, 1840. The Anniversary of the Green county A. S. Society, akes place on the third Friday, the 21st day of the pre-

Rev. T. E THOWAS of Hamilton will attend the Anniversary. Will our friends in Green co. see to it, that a large delegation be appointed to our convention at

Continued from First Page.) mission to the East by her Majesty's Government, he had to bring the whole subject of slavery to the notice of the present ruler of Egypt. He need not describe it to the meeting of the slave trade. He need not tell them how mission to the East by her Majesty's Go much of money or how much of blood was scattered over much of money or now much of blood was scattered over every track over which the slave passed. He had seen slavery at its birth-place, and he believed that it might be checked there, if that Society directed its energies a right. It might be attacked in its cradle, and if it were, he was sure that the Society would be found to be a Hercules strong enough to strangle the serpent of slave-

ry. [Cheers,]
He looked upon Eastern Africa with peculiar interest, greater than in the Western States; and while he earn-estly desired that every effort should be made in the nbia of the West, he could not but think that the East presented greater promise of important results. One to say that the Christianity was that of a barbarous nation, and that, if they wished to see Christianity in its higher excellence, they must assist it with all the development of mind and intellect; and that country certainly offered some elements to work upon. He had occasion to represent to the Viceroy of Egypt, accompanied by Col. Campbell, that it would do his Highness much honor, and elevate his name among European nations, if he would endeavor to check the atrocity committed by troops who owned him as their sovereign. [Cheers.] He held in his hand a report which, as Lord Palmerston had had Mr. J. J. Price said that before the question was put, the kindness to permit it to be communicated to Mr. Fowell Buxton, with reference to his own exertions, he might be permitted to read at the present meeting. would only call their attention to a fragment of that report, which represented what took place at the interview between Mehemet Ali, Col, Campbell, and himself. The worthy Doctor then read part of the report of this interview with Mehemet Ali, which want of space compels

In another part of that report he had stated that he was confident it would be possible, by direct negociation, to obtain the concurrence of the Pacha of Egypt, the most influential of Mahommedan sovereigns, and the only one rising in influence. He had no doubt whateverthat er that it would be possible to obtain his concurrence and aid to co-operate for the abolition of slavery in Eastern climes. [Hear, hear, hear,] The sufferings of the black in Eastern Africa were beyond all description. Again and again he had seen the caravans coming over the desert, the slaves naked and exhausted, and telling tales of those who had perished in the way. In fact, the slave-trade in that country, was the curse of the human race there, but he trusted that by the exertions of the Society, and the good sense of the rulers of the different nations of the earth, the time was not far distant when

its name would be remembered no longer.

Mr. Joseph Sams, of Darlington, proposed the next "That a committee be appointed to take into their consideration the best way of assisting to effect the suppres-

sion of slavery in Mohammedan countries, and that Dr Bowring, William Foster, Rev. James Acworth, Rev. J. Carlisle, be such committee.'

The Rev. J. Burnet, of Cumberwell, seconded the res olution. Some difficulty had been expressed as to whether that Convention could address the Governments of other nations; he did not know that there was any rule by which they could be guided in their course, inasmuch as no nation had laid down any plan by which it might be addressed by voluntary societies, but it did not follow from those circumstances that they should not address all the nations of the earth. If it was found that the whole of civilized Europe was in support of their great cause, if it was found that the demand for the extinction of slavery was general-and who could deny that it was?he could not conceive the government that would be bold

The resolution was then put to the meeting and was thereupon declared by the chairman to be carried unani-

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

W. T. Blair, Esq., in the Chair. Dr. Madden brought before the Convention the subject of Spanish slavery. He said the statement which he presented of the manner in which the Spanish colonists treated their slaves—of the horrible cruelties perpetrated on them—of the utter inefficiency of the Spanish laws, by reason of the rascally subscrviency of Spanish authorities—all excited the deepest interest, and proved beyond all doubt the uselessness of all modifications with the hope of ameliorating the horrors of slavery, because, as Mr. Cumming has said, the laws had no executive principles in them, and had to be executed only by those who were interested in defeating them. He begged to introduce to the Convention a gallant officer, who had been the first to take upon himself the responsibility of detaining vessels under American flags, engaged in the slave

ng found at the Havanna two vessels which had arrived an r American colours, I sent a boat with an officer aboard, who took possession of one for the night, but they had great doubts as to seizing her, from the extreme tenacity of the American Government on the subject. Another office however, thought differently, and took the vessel to the Mixed Court, which refused to deal with it. He found however, circumstances of so suspicious a nature, that ined to take the vessel to New York, and have it dealt with by the American authorities. (Checrs.)—Whereupon the Captain confessed that she was in every respect Spanish, and that he had only been hired to give it an American colour. (Hear, hear, hear,) In another week this American Captain stated that he should have had 350 negroes on board, and would the Convention believe that the vessel was one of 30 British tons, and that the space between decks was but two feet six inches. (Loud expressions of horror.) In another case he found that many negroes had been shot like dogs-(Hear, hear, hear) - and he took the miscreants to New York, where, he was bound to say, the Attorney-General issued war rants for their arrest, but after a delay of four months he (Lieutenant Fitzgerald) had been forced to leave New York, where he had been treated with the greatest cordiality by the friends of abolition, and, of course, assailed by every abuse from the slave-owners. (Hear, hear.)—He had waited upon the head of the American Government, and on informing him how he had taken upon himself the vindication of the honor of the American flag, he

Mr. Sturge wished to state that Dr. Madden, who had just read such a valuable paper on the horrors of slavery in Cuba, was about to return thither in an official capacity, as protector of liberated Africans. (Cheers.)—Could there be a stronger instance of devotion to the cause? (Cheers.) With regard to Lieutenant Fitzgerald's statement, he just wished to say that the principle of the Society being entirely pacific, they could not countenance any course of violence even in the capture of a slave ship with all its victims on board.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison begged to say that he for one did not concur in that opinion, and he wished that every

power in Europe would authorize the seizing of slave ships. (Hear, hear.

enant Fitzgerald begged to say that he had countenanced no force but what was necessary in self-defence. The Chairman said he doubted not that every mem-

ber perfectly understood the difference between his own individual opinions and the principles of the Society .-

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy moved that Dr. Madden's paper be referred to a committee, to translate into Spanish

and to be circulated in Cuba. [Cheers.]
The Veneralle Mr. Clarkson, we should mention, took the chair for a short time in the course of the morning. Mr. Fowell Buxton said he was anxious to assure the Convention of the cordiality with which he regarded their proceedings. Far be from him the littleness of mind which should view with jealousy their exertions, because he was connected with the other Society for the extinc ion of the slave trade; on the contrary, he considered that both Societies were directed to the same object; and, though pursuing different lines, might yet materially as sist each other. [Cheers.] The diminution of the supply of negroes had a close connexion with the suppres sion of the demand-[Hear, hear]-and the extinction of slavery would go hand in hand with the abolition of the

J. G. Birnie begged permission to ask Mr. Buxton to put an end to the impression which he was aware prevailed, that he was favorable to the scheme of the Colonization Society—[Hear, hear]—which was most detri-mental to the abolition cause in America. (Hear.)

Mr. Fowell Buxton said he was surprised that it should necessary for him to state that, to the plan of the Colonization Society he was directly opposed. [Cheers.]—He considered it a gross delusion; at the same time, he

must in candour state, that the interest to the detection of the address of the save that vantages of colonization by free negroes he thought great use might be made under some circumstances. [Hear.]

A Member wished to ask of Lieutenant Fitzgerald whether it was not the fact that slavers were refitted at Liberia, and whether they were not provided there with

not the fact, that the most notorious of the slave-dealers on the western coast of Africa had an establishment at Liberia to facilitate the carrying on of this nefarious traf-

Lieutenant Fitzgerald said he had never heard of sla vers being refitted at Liberia, or obtaining supplies there; but he should not be surprised if that were the case, i consequence of the weakness of the colony. But he was satisfied that a slaver would have as little chance there as at Sierra Leone. [Hear, hear.] He had never heard of shackles being supplied there to slavers. He had never heard of the establishment of De Suza; but such was the rapidity with which the system of slave-traffic was now carried on, that it was impossible for the Governor of that colony to prevent it in every instance. He knew of a case in which a slaver from Cuba got on board a cargo of 450 slaves in four hours. He himself had once been out portion of Eastern Africa, as they were aware, was christian, and a large portion of it was Mohammedan; but Christian and Mohammedan, as they were, he was bound to say that the Christianity was the feet of the control of the contro with his boats four days looking after some slavers, who, for information respecting the slavers, and they refused to give him any. He asked the king's brother [who spoke as good English as he, Mr. Fitzgerald, did] whether he was not at all ashamed of himself for screening such atrocious traffickers? To which the prince answered,—"that he was not at all ashamed of it, that he owed no allegiance

he wished to make one or two observations respecting the state of slavery in the Island of Cuba. He had considerable acquaintance with the copper manufacturers of South Wales, and he believed that such of them as were proprietors of copper mines in Cuba persuaded themselves that they were not slave-owners. which their mines were worked was this-the slaves were hired from their owners at the rate of ten dollars per month each. He had received that information from a Cornish miner, who had been employed in superinten ding those slaves; and told him that he was see the way in which those poor creatures were treated. He once saw a woman receive 200 lashes with a long whip, which drew the blood at every lash. He also knew and hanged himslf to avoid the punishment. The British owners of copper mines had a fine opportunity of putting down the practice of employing slaves in Cuba, They could at the same expense of 25l, a year [besides food and clothing] for each person, surround themselves with free labourers. [Hear, hear.] - He was strongly in

ish language. Mr. J. Sturge wished to ask Dr. Madden a question in reference to the condition of the free coloured popula-tion of Cuba. He found it stated in Admiral Fleming's evidence before the House of Commons, that free labou ers and slaves were employed together, and that the plan ters found it equally their advantage to employ eith

Dr. Madden replied, that it was not the fact that free bourers were employed in the growing of cotton or sugar in Cuba, Some few of the country people were em-ployed in the tobacco plantations on the sea-coast, but certainly not in the interior of the country. [Hear.] Mr. Scoble, in replying to an observation which had

been made in the early part of the morning by Dr. Madden, assured the meeting that the figures which he had quoted were not exaggerated, but were truly copied from he parliamentary documents. It was a fact which ought to be known to the people of this country, that the British Consul General at Havanna was connected with that trade, and had promised the appointment of Jose Fernandez, an extensive and notorious slave-owner, to the office of Portuguese Consul in Cuba, for the ostensible purpose of putting down the trade. [Hear, hear.]
The resolution, "That Dr. Madden be requested to sub

mit his paper to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Alexander, Turnbull, Sturge, and Scoble, for the the purpose of translating it into the Spanish language," was ther unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Joseph Sturge then announced, amidst much applause, that he had that morning received 100% from the Anti-Slavery Society in Jamaica, as a subscription to the purposes of the Convention, Mr. R. Allen, of Dublin, moved, and Mr. Turnbull se-

conded, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire respecting the manufacture in this country of shackles, fire-arms, and cotton goods, for the express use of the slave-trade, &c.; but the motion was withdrawn upon the understanding that it would be entertained at e resumed sitting of the Convention in the evening.

Previously to the Session adjourning at two o'clock, the President requested the Delegates of the United Kingdom to remain, when a petition to Parliament was

The Rev. J. Bennett then rose to move the following

"Application having been made by Mr. Burton on be trade. (Loud cheering.) He then introduced
Lieutenant Fitzgerald, R. N., who was received with
the most cordial cheering, and proceeded to state that, havthe proper business of the assembled Delegates, it cannot comply with the present application." Dr. Greville, of Edinburgh, seconded the resolution

observing that he cordially agreed with all the preceding speaker had said as to the personal character, the purity of motives, and integrity of principle of Mr. Buxton.

Mr. Turnbull moved as an amendment that it be an in struction to the Business Committee that they do appoint a day and hour for the Convention to hear Mr. Buxton, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. S. Gurney, agreeably to the request. A long discussion followed on the point of order, it be-

ing contended that the request ought to have been previ onsly submitted to the Rusiness Committee, and that Mr Buxton, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. S. Gurney, being already members of the Convention, could not be recognized in the double capacity of delegates from anothe so ciety, and of members of the convention.

Mr. Gurney then came forward and said, that as it

seemed there was some doubt as to whether the reques could be acceded to, in conformity with the rules of the Convention, he would, in the name of Mr. Buxton, Dr. Lushington, and himself, request leave to withdraw it .-Loud cheers.

Leave was then given to Mr. Gurney, acting on behalf of himself and the other gentlemen, to withdraw the request, and it was withdrawn accordingly.

African Slavery.

Mr. Turnbull, after reading to the meeting a long letter he had addressed to the Secretary of State on the subject of African slavery, and the remedy he proposed for its removal. If it was consistent with the views of the Convention, he should propose three things; first, an address from the Convention to the Spanish Government and people, pressing the plan upon their attention. He should next propose an address to the French Government, asking them to press the subject on the Spanish Government. [Hear, hear, hear.] He had spoken with the King of the French with respect to it, and he was happy to say he was very much disposed to forward it.—
Thirdiy, he should propose an address from that Convento the Government of the Queen of this country, praying that it would direct that the Foreign-office, which it was difficult to move, should consider the subject. He could not understand from Lord Palmerston whether he approved of the plan or not. [Cheers.]

Judge Jeremy felt extreme reluctance to appear fore them two days successively, but he felt called upon subject. Mr. Turnbull's into say a few words on the tention all present viewed to be excellent; his talents were eminent, and his zeal was surpassed by none; it was, therefore, with great regret that, while he acknowledged the importance of the plan, he felt bound to doub its success. Now what was that plan? Why, precise ly the one they had at the Mauritius, which did not succeed. In that country they had excellent judges; of the public prosecutor they might judge for themselves-[loud cheers - and yet they had not succeeded in abolishing slavery, for all the public officers there must shut their eyes to what was going on. How, therefore, could it be possible to adopt there the plan proposed by Mr, Turn-bull? There was another objection he entertained, which was to the principle of the plan, and there, perhaps rested the objection of the Foreign office. What were they aiming at by the present proposal? Why, to induce the Spanish Government to allow foreign judges to determine rights of property arising within their own ter-ritories. [Cheers.] The King of the French. Mr. Turnritories. [Cheers.] The King of the French. Mr. Turn-bull had said, seemed inclined to favour his plan. Now, how did they stand with respect to them? Why, the King of the French would not allow foreigners to try French subjects on board French vessels; indeed, it would not even allow them to be tried by a mixed commission.

[Cheers.] Although he admired the principle developed in the plan of Mr. Turnbull, looking at what had taken place in the Mauritius, he felt bound to say that it did not

deserve the name of the panacea for the abolition of slavery over the whole world. [Cheers.] Mr. Sturge felt bound to say a few words on the propo-

whips and shackles? He wished to ask whether it was to get the principle asserted, either by English or foreign authorities. [Cheers.] As he understood the purport of Mr. Turnbull, it amounted to this, that a system of registration should be adopted in slave countries, which would hrow the onus probandi upon the owners of slaves, t bliged to prove his freedom. [Cheers.] That, in his before the meeting.

He agreed with Mr. Binney as to many of the term show the slave was his, and not that the slave should be pinion, was a great point to be accomplished; but he would carry it further. He thought that the spirit of the eaty with Cuba ought to be carried out to the letter, and and that whenever a master could not prove a man his

lave, he should be set free. [Cheers.]

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting and declared it to be carried unanimously.

The report of the Committee on American Papers wa brought up, and on the motion of John Backhouse, Esq., seconded by Mr. W. D. Crewdson, it was resolved that the replies to the queries of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on slavery in the United States, furnished by the Cimmittee of the American Anti-Slavery Society ety, containing most valuable and very important information, be now received and referred to the Publication Committee to publish the whole or such parts as they may

On the motion of Dr. Bowring, seconded by the Reverend T. Scales, the follwing resolutions were also agreed

Resolved, 'That this meeting has heard with deep in rest the measures adopted by the Viceroy of Egypt fo the suppression of the abominable slave-hunts b Highness's troops, and especially the declaration of his wish to aid in bringing about the extinction of slavery That the thanks of this meeting be communicated to him with the assurance that the friends of civilization through-out the world will hail with delight every step taken by the Viceroy in furtherance of his just and generous ourpose, whether by impeding the importation of, and traffi in slaves by the encouragement of agricultural produc-tions in Central and Eastern Africa, by the abolition of slave markets in his dominions, or by any, legitimate and pacific measures which may facilitate the manumis-sion of slaves and the entire overthrow of slavery. "That the present moment, when European powers are exercising so general an influence on the affairs of the

Ottoman Empire, is peculiarly favorable to their intervention for the suppression of slavery in the regions of the East, and that a memorial be presented to Lord Vis-count Palmerston, entreating his Lordship's assistance in obtaining such declarations from the Sultan as are likely to lead to the entire abolition of slavery in the coun ries subject to the Sultan's Government.

On the motion of Mr. R. Allen, seconded by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, a Committee was appointed to inquire whether it is the case that manacles for slaves, and bowieknives, and other instruments of cruelty, were manufac tured in this country? Whether it is the case that large quantities of inferior fire-arms are manufactured in this country to be sold to the Africans for their slave wars? Whether it is the case that cotton goods of a particular fabric, and to a large amount, are manufactured in this country and solely intended for being used as barter for African slaves? Whether persons in England hold shares in Brazilian and other mines, which are worked by slaves? Whether any British Joint Stock Banks have branches established in countries in which the slave trade prevails, and whether quantities of gunpowder are exported from any part or parts of Great Britain to Africa, and other parts of the world respectively.

THURSDAY, June 18th.
J. Sturge, Esq. in the Chair. The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, read the folowing Report on Church Discipline, as connected with

The Committee to whom was referred the paper of Mr. Godwin, "on the essential sinfulness of slavery," with instructions to propose resolutions thereon, taking the resolution of the Rev. Charles Stovel as the basis, take leave respectfully to recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following:-

Resolved, That the paper of the Rev. Benjamin Godwin, "On the essential sinfulness of slavery," be recom-mended to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society for publication.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and deeply-rooted

nviction of this Convention, which it thus publicly and solemnly expresses to the world, that slavery, in whatev er form, or in whatever country it exists, is contrary to the eternal and immutable principles of justice, and the spirit and precepts of Christianity, and is, therefore, a sin against God, which acquires additional enormity committed by nations, professedly Christians, and in an age when the subject has been so generally discussed and its criminality so thoroughly exposed.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot but deeply de-plore the fact, that the continuance and prevalence of slavery are to be attributed, in a great degree, to the counte nance afforded by many Christian churches, especially in the Western World; which have not only withheld that public and emphatic testimony against the crime which it eserves, but have retained in their communion, without ensure, those by whom it is notoriously perpetrated. Resolved, That this Convention, while it disclaims the

intention or desire of dictating to Christian communities the terms of their fellowship, respectfully submit that it ion all those persons who, after they have been faithfully warned in the spirit of the Gospel, continue in the sin of enslaving their fellow-creatures, or holding them in slavery—a sin by the commission of which, with whatever mittigating circumstances it may be attended in their own particular instance, they give the support of their own example to the whole system of compulsory servitude and the unutterable horrors of the slave-trade.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to furnish copies of the above resolutions to the ecclesiastical authoritioes of the various Christian churches, in the ame of the Convention, throughout the world.

The Report was received with cheers.

The Rev. J. Johnson, in proposing the adoption of the port, read a letter from Judge Jay, of New York, to J. Birnie, Esq., which want of room alone obliges us to nit, and said, he was horrified to find that a pietence had been made of Scripture sanction for slavery, when the Apostle expressly includes "man-slayers and man-stealers" alike in his catalogue of crimes. [Hear, hear.] Let the authorities of the Episcopal Chu nance those of her ministers who dared to countenance such a system. [Cheers.] Let the doors of the Arch-Episcopal palace of Canterbury be closed to the slavery-sanctioning dignitaries of the Church that might come from America. [Hear, hear, hear.] He for one would not hold out the right hand of fellowship to the owner of a slave—[Loud cheering]—and if his Bishop were to do so, he would say, "No my lord." [Tremendous cheer-

J. G. Birnie, Esq., begged to state that the Judge Jay the author of the letter just read, was the son of a most illustrious indivinal of the name, and the friend of Washington, and both father and son had been eminent aboli onists. [Cheers.]
Dr. Greeville said he rose to propose an amendment to

Dr. Greeville said he rose to propose an amendment to one clause of the resolution, which he hoped would meet the views of the Convention. As a member of the Church of England, it was his opinion that where Church discipline could be exercised against this sin it ought to be exercised; but since in his own Church this could not be done, he thought it desirable to propose such a resolution as should operate strongly on all Christian The amendment being seconded, some discussion arose

as to this being the proper period for moving an amend-

ent, after which J. Standfield, Esq. of Belfast, said that, as a member of the Church of England, he rose with mixed feelings of pleasure at the christian sentiments which had been expressed by Mr. Johnston, and of shame--and, if he might say so, of indignation-against his brethren of the iscopal church of America, for lending their sanction to the abomination of slavery. Hear. his brethren of the Protestant church of Ireland had bee so slow in coming forward on this subject. On one occasion he had spoken to a distinguished member of that church at the period of the agitation of the apprentice ship system, and who said he knew nothing of tion, upon which he supplied him with documents—pr rusing which he said he had no idea such crimes could be perpetrated under that system. He thought he had made a convert of him, but a few days after, on waiting on him with a friend to ask him to take part in an anti-slavery meeting, he declined, and on his friend saying, then he supposed he would have the apprenticeship system die a natural death, he answered in the affirmative.

He, therefore, approved of the resolutions being as strong as they could be made, for the purpose of sham-ing ministers of the English and American Episcopal

The Rev. Thomas Binney said he had carefully looked into the Greek Testament since he made the observations which were so unfavorably received on Saturday, and he was atill as much convinced, as of any truth, that there were owners of slaves in the primitive churches; though this was his conviction, he yet held it, in connexion wit the considerations that induced him to give his support to the resolutions. He believed there were persons in the sal of his friend, Mr. Turnbull, believing that it was perfectly consistent with the principles of that Society to take it up. [Cheers,] Whether it could be carried out take it up. [Cheers,] Whether it could be carried out to mose was directed to the mitigation of the evil thing, and we were not to draw a sanction of the thing from it. Convention was bound to endeavour, as far as possible,

ground, and he should give his support to them. [Hear

near.] Rev. Dr. Hoby, of Birmingham, said some of his friend would perhaps think he wos desirous of exposing him-self to observation, but he felt bound in conscience to offer one or two observations before voting on the subject ther

used in Scripture, and as to the facts mentioned by him; but he felt an insuperable objection to the words "sin against God," in reference to what was by and by to be proposed—the act of excommunication by the Church He conceived they were not there to discuss the terms of communion in the christian church—the church of God was not a legislative, but an executive body, and therefor he held that it was beyond their prerogative to decide as to what was sin against God, when they knew, or at least many of them believed, that slavery existed most mysteriously in the primitive churches, tolerated by apostolical authority. [No, no.] He had heard slave owners themselves say there were many difficulties in the way of emancipating the slaves—(laughter)—and that it was on that principle alone that they still held property in man. (Oh, oh!) Under these circumstances, he hoped they would withhraw from the resolution the words "sin against God." (No, no.)

Nevertheless, he held to hold man in property was

ncompatible with christianity. (Loud cheers and laughter.) He would vote for a resolution recommending to the church a rigid discipline, but he could not vote that slavery was a sin against God, if it were to be applied to christian churches. (Oh, oh.)
The chairman said that Dr. Hoby, not having moved

any amendment, he hoped there would be no further discussion on the subject.

Rev. N. Colver said that would be quite unnecessary. Dr. Hoby having completely answered Dr. Hoby .-

Mr. Henry B. Stanton, of New York, said, the Convention was composed chiefly of British abolitionists, and the resolutions, though not directly, vet indirectly. and the resolutions, though not directly, yet indirectly, would have the effect of turning out of the pale of the church about nine tenths of his American brethren. He did not say they were about directly to excommunicate, but they were about to take measures, which, if carried out in Arrerica, would certainly, unless resistance took place, have that effect. Al hough he was opposed to the amendment that had just been withdrawn, yet he wished to submit another amendment, because he did not think the resolution was quite strong enough. [Hear, hear.] The amendment he wished to propose was to insert these words—"To respectfully submit to them it was their incumbent duty to take those steps."

He was aware it might be said they were not a church court; but he would ask were they not to declare what it was the duty of man to do with reference to moral principles! For what do they sit there! To lay the corner stone of the fabric that slaveholding was a sin against

He wished the meeting to listen to two or three facts; and, first of all, he would state it was considered in America that two or three questions they had been discussing that two or three questions they had been discussing that morning were entirely settled. The first was, that holding men as property was, under all circumstances, sinful. Another question that was settled in America, at least settled so far as impregnable argument could be a settled in the settled in the settled so far as impregnable argument could be a settled in the settl settle it, was, that servitude sanctioned by God did not settle it, was, that servitude sanctioned by God did not recognise the right of one man to hold his fellow-man as property. Theodore D. Weld had published an argu-ment on that subject, which the doctors in America had not dared to touch with their heaviest weapons. Another fact they were about settling in America wa

that the New Testament gave no sanction to the claim of man over his fellow-man as property. An argument on that subject had just been published by a distinguished gentleman, the president of one of their colleges, and no answer had been attempted to be given to it on the part of any American divine who pretended to hold that slavery was recognized in the New Testament.

When he saw that Convention about to take measures

which would at least throw the American Church into a delicate and peculiar predicament, he felt bound to ask his brethren to be aware what they were doing, and that when the American Clergy, who had acted in the manner to which he had referred, came to this country, they would not hold out to them the right hand of fellowship. He trusted that they were not going, in that Convention, to vote for one thing and do another. He was sorry to say that, in the southern portion of America, slavery had increased to an enormous extent. [Cheers.] wanted was, that the principle "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," should be established in America, and that the ministers of that country, pointing to the down-cast and ill-used slave, should exclaim, "That is y brother." [Uneers.] So much for statements. Now for facts. He had no

doubt that every person there would denounce the holding of slaves for gain. They might say that holding for their good would be allowed; but to make money of them was a disgrace to humanity and derogatory to mankind. Now, he would just read a statement to them which would show to what extent pro fessing Christians were engeged in actual holding of The person who gave this evidence was a minis-igh standing in the Presbyterian church in the south, and had been for many years the stated clerk of presbytery in Mississippi, and what he stated was this:— "If slavery be a sin, and if advertising and apprehending slaves, with a view to restore them to their direct violation of the Divine law, and if the selling, and holding slaves for the sake of gain is a hein-ous sin and scandal, then verily three-fourths of all the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians in eleven States of the Union are of the Devil." He would therefore advise those present to be careful what they were about. [Loud laughter.] But he went on to say—"they hold, if they do not buy and sell, slaves; and, with few exceptions, they hesitate not to apprehend and restore aunaway slaves when in their power." Such was the statement of a Presbyterian of high rank in the south, and he could refer to several such, but he would pass them by and call the attention of the meeting to the opinions unequivocally avowed by the Charleston and the Carolina Union Presbytery. They avowed their o-

"That in the opinion of this Presbytery the holding of where condemned in his holy Word-[Cries of 'shame' -that it is in accordance with the example, or consistent with the precepts of patriarchs, prophets, and apos les_that it is compatible with the most paternal regard to the best good of those servants whom God may have committed to our charge, and that, therefore, those who assume the contrary position, and lay it down as a funda-mental principle in morals and religion, that slavery is wrong, proceed upon a false principle."

wrong, proceed upon a false principle."

He might multiply such extracts as these indefinitely, for there was hardly an ecclesiastical body of any note throughout the slaveholding states which had not repeatedly given its sanction to the system of slavery. But what said the Synod of Virginia, which covered the en-tire of that country? Why, the Synod passed a resolu-tion to the following effect:—

"Resolved unanimously,—[Unanimously!]—that we consider the dogma fiercely promulgated by the abolitionist Associations, that slavery, as it actually exists in our slaveholding states, is necessarily sinful, and ought to be immediately abolished, and the conclusions which to be immediately abolished, and the conclusions which naturally follow from that dogma, are directly and palpably contrary to the plainest principles of common sense and common humanity, and to the clearest authority of the Word of God." [Hear.]

The Edgefield Baptist Association in South Carolina had also come to similar resolutions, and they had applied to the contract of the heavy by departments.

pointed a day of fasting—not to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, but "to give to our breth-ren and all others in the north, who are embarked in the unscriptural cause of the abolition of slavery among us, right views of the course pursued by our Lord and his apostles under a similar state of things, when they were upon the earth, in imitation of whose example they should be found, that instead of scattering fire-brands into the southern provinces of the Union, and stirring up a servile war, they may endeavor to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." [Cries of 'shame, shame.'] Surely this was fasting to unite with the deeds of wick

He would now read to the meeting some few testime nies from the Southern Christian Herald, one of the periodicals of the South. In that paper they were told that at a large meeting assembled in Lancasterville, S. C. which was addressed by the Rev. J. H. Thornhill and Rev. Mr, Carlisle, resolu ons were passed to the follow-

ing effect :First, that slavery, as it exists in the South, is no evil, and is consistent with the principles of revealed religion

[Cries of 'Shame, shame']—that all opposition to it

arises from a misguided and fiendish fanaticism, which
we are bound to resist in the very threshold—[Cries of 'shame']—that all interference with this subject by fanat-ics is a violation of our civil and social rights, is unchristian and inhuman, leading necessarily to anarchy and bloodshed; and that the instigators are murder

sassins. [Shame, shame.]
(Continued next week.) The four Receivers General appointed under the Sub-Treasury Law, are as follows: Stephen Allen, of New York; Isaac Hill, Boston; Joseph Johnson, Charleston;

PETERS'PILLS.

We would call the attention to the advertisement in our columns to day of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS We understand by the best medical authority, that there is no preparation of the day which enjoys so enviable reputation. At the south and north, their success has they have given the most perfect satisfaction. We have this day had an interview with one of our citizens, Hen-K. Fox, who was recently cured of a most remarks ble and obstinate cutaneous eruption, where the hody was covered with fulsome ulcers, and even the tonsils o the throat eaten away, and by using these Pills daily for six weeks, was entirely restored to health, - New York

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, becauey purify and invigorate the blood, and their good ef fects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience.

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal fund which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser whole system are required they stand without a rival .-They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence,

Houlton, Maine, Dec. 2d. 1839. Dear Sir:- For upwards of fifteen years I had been severely troubled with a diseased liver, and the various medicines I took produced but little effect in my favor, while the advice of the best physicians in the State only served to patch me up for a month or two, and then to leave me worse than ever. I then of my own accord, tried Hygenian Pills, and they came very near killing me and the use of a dozen bottles of Swaim's Panace,a wa attended with nearly the same result. These repeated failures disgusted me with the real names of medicine, and I had firmly resolved to use no more—until about two years since, when your agent, Dr. Harrison, descanted so eloquently upon the consented to try them; and most happy I am that I did so, as they gave me almost immediate relief, and effect-ed a complete cure of me in a couple of months. Since then I have used them constantly in my family—have administered them to children of a week old, and at various times have given away as many as twenty in an hour, to severe sufferers, and thereby broken several billious fe-vers. At one time of my life I practiced medicine, and am at present a setler in the army, where there are many patients, and but few physicians. Being also a store keeper at Hancock Barracks, I should like to be appoint

ed agent for the sale of your most excellent Pills, therefore, if you have no objection, you can forward to my adenclosed order, which will be handed you by Captain Webster, of the 1st Artillery U. S. Army, who

GEORGE R. HOOPER

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and onderful cure that have ever been known; in conse quence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction.— The town and the country are alike filled with their praise The palace and the poor house, alike echoes with their virtues. In all climates, under all the temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action; thorough in their opertion, and unrivalled in their results.

Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dys eptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be consider ed a universal Medicine; but they are peculiar beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension, of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotch ed or Swallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither griping, nausca or debility.

These valuable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison & Co. Glascoe Harrison & Co. O. Goodwin & Co. Tudor & Bent, Cincinnati.

Dr. Peters Pills can be obtained in almost every Coun ty town and village in the State of Ohio, Pennsylva nia, and throughout the United States. TEnquire for Dr. Peter's Vegetable Anti Bil-

M. T. & R. GLASGOW, SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS,

Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side. October 29th, 1839.

DAVIS & DODD'S HATS For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied. Corner Main and Fifth Streets

Mn. Epiron:--Please cut from your exchange paper the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine Tomato medicine by Doctors Eels & Ni-HOLS, which appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the Proprietors

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRAT OF TOMATO. Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles'

ompound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingre dienls of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously adninistered, and feel safe in recommending them to the publicas a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for Calomel. RICHARD EELLS, M. D.

ADAM NICHOLS, M. D. Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839.

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE.

I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or Nov mber from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my own growth which measure from 6 or 7 feet in height. They are remarkably healthy and vigorous plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the Southern Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately at-tended to.

THOMAS EMERY. No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

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> PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS, No. 19, Main st., Cincinnati.

DR. ATLEE. Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, that he contin to attend to professional calls, at his residence, on SEVENTH STREET, a few doors West of Race Street.

BOARDING.

Cincinnati, March 3d, 1840 .- tf.

MRS. LOVEJOY, (formerly of Alton, Illinois,) has to ken a pleasant and commodious house on Baker Street immediately in rear of the Post Office; where she is pre pared to furnish good and comfortable accommod with or without lodging rooms, upon very reas

Her friends will confer a favor upon her by recommend ing her house to their acquaintan Cincinnati May 13th, 1840.

HORACE C. GROSVENOR,

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CINCINNATI OHIO. EDWARD NEVERS,

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WALNUTSTREET

TIMPERANCE HOUSE. GEORGE EUSTIS. Corner of Walnut and sixth sts.,

CINCINNALI, OHIO. SLAVERY AS IT IS.

October 29th. 1839

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and keep it circulating. Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the work-manship recommended in the certificate below. JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the kind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839. JOHN A. WISEMAN, G. W. PHILLIPS, Judges. JESSE O'NEIL, JOHN P. FOOTE, President,

L. T. WELLS, Secretary. BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood screw and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corne of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Os rders for the above article, may be addressed to

HENRY BOYD. Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of Egland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the ac-& Co., London, can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere, if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St. TREES. The subscribers have on hand and will continue to re-

ceive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will ell to suit purchasers.
HEATON AND WEAVER. Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1830.

C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B—A large assortment of the above goods kept constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Whole-sale and Retail on the most favorable terms. 48—tf..

TO EMIGRANTS AND PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.

A beautiful Country Seat with 50 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, six miles from town, and a short distance from the Harrison Turnpike, in a respectable and improving neighborhood, proverbial for its salubrity. The house contains 12 rooms, 2 of which are 20 by 40 feet; it. is surrounded by a gallery 180 feetlong and well fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. The resi-dence is in the centre of a Paddock and Shrubbery, which communicate with a good Garden. The out buildings consist of a wood house, a corn crib, a tenant's house, large barns, stables and sheds, all built in the most substantial manner, and in complete repair. There are also a never failing well of excellent water, a good cistern, and orchard, and 4 or 5 perenial springs on the farm.

A Delightful Country Seat situated in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, 6 miles from town and close to a M'Adamized road, with 15 acres of level land; a new Frame house built in Cottage style, having 8 rooms, a cellar and a portico on three sides. There are also a barn, a carriage house, a stable, a well with a chain pump, a garden and a paddock well planted with fruit and ornanental trees. The land is good and well watered wit

A pleasant Country Seat with 44 acres of land, situated 6 miles from town, close to the Harrison Turnpike, having 26 acres in cultivation, a new Frame Cottage with 5 rooms, 2 porticoes and a cellar; also a brick cia tern with a chain pump, a well, and a young orchard of sixty choice grafted fruit trees. The land is good quality, level and well watered with springs. The neigh

is salubrious and respectable. A fertile Parm of 75 acres, situated 12 miles from town having 50 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 170 apple peach and cherry trees, a Frame barn, a Stone spring house, a wagon house, a corn crib, and a large Frame house with 8 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar. The land consists of rich bottom, and a good upland well lo

cated for tillage.

A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana. 2 miles from the Ohio, with 75 acres in culture, an excellent Brick house with 7 rooms and a celler; also a com-modiou, Frame barn, a stable, a carriage house, a Stone milk house, an orchard, and a superior garden which has strawberry, asparagus, rhubarb, and raspberry beds; likech nectarine and quince trees. The land h wise, fig, peach nectarine and quince trees, very good, and wel situated for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from town, upon a M'Adamised road, with 160 acres in culti-Brick house having 3 rooms and a cellar; also a Frame house with 8 rooms and a cellar; likewise 3 Frame barns, two good orchards, an excellent garden having strawberry beds, and ornamental trees; also current and goosberry bushes. The land is rich, is well watered with springs, and consists of fertile bottom and good up-

A Farm of 112 acres, located 7 miles from town, upon a good road, having 40 acres in culture, a Frame ho with 5 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; also a Frame barn, a well, a garden with raspherry, current, peach and cherry A desirable Farm of 1200 acres, situated 35 miles from

town, with 250 acres in cultivation, 2 orchards of 10 acres each, of apple and peach trees; also a grist and saw mill, a hay press, a Stone spring house, 10 Log houses, many springs and a creek. The land is very good, level and well watered with springs and a creek. This estate s well worthy the attention of emigrants since it will be sold a great bargain.

A good Farm of 510 acres, lecated 34 miles from town. a State road, having 200 acres in tillage, an orchard of 1000 apple and peach trees, an excellent Frame barn, a hay press, a Frame saw mill, meny springs, several Log houses, 2 wells, a creek, and a valuable hop garden with more than 5000 hills. The Farm is well fenced, and well

situated for cultivation.

A cheap Farm of 156 acres, 25 miles from town, and 5 from Harrison, having 30 acres in culture, an orchard of 100 apple and peach trees, a nursery of 1000 fruit barn. The land is well situated for tillage, rich quality

and well watered with springs and a creek.

A very handsome Country Seat, situated 5 miles from town, upon a M'Adamised road with 20 acres of land, of lown, upon a M Adamsed The improvements consists of n excellent Brick house having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch, and a very large cellar; also a Brick barn, a carriage house, a spring house and a well. The grounds are well stocked with choice peach, pear, apple, plum and other fruit trees; also a vineyard of Catawba and Cape vines, which produce abundant crops of grapes, that yield choice wines.

The land is rich and consists of hill and valley. The situation is healthy and the neighborhood respec The scenery is very picturesque, having a fine view of the Ohio river and the Kentucky hills.

Very many other Farms and Country Seats for sale;

Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upon mort-gage or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per

cent, at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold. Farmers and citizens wishing to dispose of their Es

ates will incur no expense unless sales be effected. The experience of more than seven years in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable nformation to Emigrants, which I shall be happy togive

to all gratis; if by letter, postage paid.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY. Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East 4th St.,